

NUMBER 15

EMPIRE CASH STORE

The Cheapest Store in the County
THE LARGEST, Most Generous and
 Best Selected Stock of **MERCHANDISE** ever
 introduced to the people of this county. The dis-
 tinction is now received at the **EMPIRE CASH STORE**.
 A Stock larger than any Two Stores in **Jamestown** is
 Sold for **CASH**, at prices that all can see are at least
 25 cent lower than the **PRETENDED CASH STORE**
 SELL FOR.

We want what we say exactly. We can and will
MORE GOODS
 FOR THE
Least amount of Money
 Than any other Store in the county. For this reason we
 sell more Goods than any two Stores in **Jamestown**, and
 at prices that all can see are at least 25 cent lower
 than the **PRETENDED CASH STORE** SELL FOR. In our
 county, we can sell just one-third cheaper, and our
 expense are no more by selling so much than they would
 be did we not sell more than our neighbors.

Reduce The Price and Increase the Speed
Is the order of the day; and in order to do so, we have

We buy PRICES to BELL, and intend everybody to understand this by our prices. We have purchased everything by the way. Cattle, hogs, and sheep. We keep in such a store as we carry, everything that is **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE** in connection with **MEAT AND STOVE TRADE.** **READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, BONNETS, ETC.** To enumerate that which would be impossible, (may see) our stock will be satisfied of that.

All we have to say is we have JUST WHAT YOU WANT, AT PRICES TO SUIT YOU, and that you can see by calling at the store.

H. E. SHELTON & CO.
Janesville, June 7th, 1854.

The Spring & Summer Campaign

OF 1834 NOW OPEN!

THE WAR AGAINST HIGH PRICES IS BEING
GROSSING AT THE GREAT REGULA-
TOR OF THE DRY GOODS
TRADE IN ROCK COUNTY THE
New York Cash Store
IMMENSE DAILY ARRIVALS!
CASH SYSTEM TRIUMPHANT!
Goods Cheaper than ever before known!

M. C. SMITH & CO.

ARE YOU RECEIVING AN ORDER FROM THE
U. S. POST OFFICE, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE
Consisting of—
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS:
Ready Made Clothing,
Bonnets, Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Groceries,
Carpets, Floor Cloths,
And the most General Assortment of ALL KINDS OF
MERCHANDISE *ever before offered for Sale at this place.*
Bought carefully for CASH, and sold at the same low
same way as prices that will defy all competition.
JANESVILLE, MAY 18TH, 1864. M. C. SMITH & CO.

PINE LUMBER

WE are now receiving by Railroad THREE

Our Depot and Fifield's Old Yard

at the end of the New Bridge, and will sell at

Lake Prices

adding Railroad Freight

We also have on hand a large assortment of

SASH OF ALL SIZES, DOORS,
WINDOW BLINDS, CEILING, PUMP TUBING,
RAVE TROUGHS, MOLDINGS,
Planned and Matched Flooring and Ceiling,
Planed Siding, Warranted Shingles, Lath, &c.

Give us a call,

and let us show you through before visiting the Lakes

H. C. BULL & CO. 3117

JANUARY 29, 1898.

S. C. SPAULDING,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

JEWELRY AND VARIETY STORE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A Large and Beautiful

Assortment of New Styles and

Prices of \$1.00 to \$5.00

Which in addition to his former Stock, makes his supply the MOST PERFECT AND EXTENSIVE of any

Five-English Lever Gold Watches
Also a variety of ANCHORS and LEPTINE, Hous-
and Open Face. Likewise English Lever, Anchor and
Leptine SILVER WATCHES.

HIS STOCK OF JEWELRY
Comprises the most beautiful and fashionable articles
manufactured, among which may be found a splendid
assortment of New Style

Ladies Brooches, Brace, Ear Drops and Rings,
Finger Rings, Gold Chains,
Pendants, Earrings, Necklaces, Spectacles,
Fob, Guard and Vest Chains.

Watch Hooks, Lockets,
Sleeve Buttons, Snaps, Slides, Toothpicks,

SILVER WARE.
Consisting of Plain and Threaded Tea and Table Forks, Table Forks, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives, Sugar Ladles and Spoons, and all kinds of Silver, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Tobacco Boxes, — all warranted to be of quality equal to American Goods.

HIS STOCK OF PLATED GOODS
Consists of Castors, Candlesticks, Card Receivers, Sugar Dishes, Oak Baskets, Tea, Table, Dessert, and Mustard Spoons, Table, Dining and Dessert Forks, Butter Knives, &c. &c.

A lot of FINE BRITANNIA TEA POTTS New Style
A Good Assortment of GERMAN SILVER, GOOD

CHINA TEA SETS, Mocha Cups and Saucers,
Candle Sticks, Card Receivers, ~~and~~ **Vases,**
Cutlery. A lot of fine Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Scissors,
Shears, Razors, &c., &c.
Fort Monnoies, Accordions, Flutes, Toys,
Books, Song Books, Note Paper,
Envelopes, Novels.
Toys! Toys! Toys!
Every Child should have one.

CLOCKS.
Time pieces, ornamental and plain, warranted to

LOOKING GLASSES, Good Time.
 nary, India Rubber Latex, Balls, Rubber Toys.
WATCH AND CLOCK MATERIALS.
WATCHES Cleaned and Repaired to suit
CASH Paid for California Gold and Silver.
S. C. SPALDING
FARMING TOOLS.
JUST RECEIVED.
 100 doz. C. R. Solid Hoos.
 30 " C. S. Solid Neck do.

| | | | |
|----|------------------|-----|-----|
| 40 | " Green Scythes, | do. | do. |
| 3 | " Bush | do. | do. |

10 " 2 " Fine Hay Forks, each, 1000.
35 " 3 " Fine Hay Forks, each, 1000.
60 " 6 " Hay Forks, assorted.
10 " Grain Cradles, do.
For Sale at Wholesale and Retail.
JOSEPH A. WOOD & CO.
Sign of the Padlock, Janesville, Wis.

WANT OF ENTHUSIASM.—The Nebraska papers are very busy in representing that the recent meeting at Madison was a lifeless affair, that there was a want of enthusiasm that did not augur well for the success of the movement. That there was a lack of the wild excitement which sometimes characterizes political gatherings, we are ready to admit, yet we look upon it as an encouraging sign, rather than otherwise. There was the calmness of determination about it; the intelligent consciousness of a national wrong perpetrated in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, not to be redressed by the mere blustering of words, but by efficient and persistent action; a singleness of purpose to drop other matters of difference for the time being, to unite and concentrate forces upon this one object till it is accomplished. Such are the characteristics exhibited in other states. It is the legitimate effect upon a candid, long enduring people, of oft-repeated and long continued acts of aggression on the part of slavery propagandists, and of the consummation of that climax of bad faith, the opening of territory consecrated to freedom by solemn national compact, to the defilement of the accursed institution. The public mind at the north will more and more assimilate upon this question. It is not far from unanimous upon it now, but party ties and the hope of party success will hold out against it to some extent. We do not repudiate partisanship; we respect it when adhered to under a consciousness of correct principles. But when we see the citizens of one section of the country, abandoning all party issues, and uniting heart and hand in the enforcement of measures highly obnoxious to other sections, it is time to meet such tactics in their own way, as a matter of self-preservation.

Such are some of the considerations that will actuate and animate the opponents of the Nebraska law, at the coming elections in the different states, and he who calculates that these forces are inert because not noisy, is preparing himself to be disappointed in the result.

SICKNESS AT PORT WASHINGTON.—An express reached this city, Sunday afternoon, from Port Washington, 25 miles north, for a physician and medicine; the cholera having broken out there and much apprehension prevailing. It appears that the first case, among the American residents, occurred Thursday evening, and from that time till Sunday morning there had been 16 or 20 cases, and 8 or 10 deaths. Doctors McKnight and Garner, both skilful and experienced physicians, promptly responded to the call for help, and went up to Port Washington Sunday evening. We trust that their presence and counsel were effectual in allaying the panic and staying the pestilence. Among the victims of the disease were Mr. Lawrence, (brother-in-law of the late P. W. Badgley of this city,) his wife and child.

We hear that several cases of cholera have occurred at Watertown and in Concord, Jefferson county. Indeed there is scarcely a locality exempt from it this season.—*Mail Sentinel.*

While in many places this fearful disease is carrying dismay and death into many households, we have thus far been mercifully exempted from its ravages. In the early part of the warm season there were two deaths in this city which were pronounced to be from cholera by the attending physicians. Even these cases, however, are disputed, and we do not assume to pass judgment upon them. But since that time, embracing a period of several weeks of unparalleled hot weather, and with every liability to sickness, our town has enjoyed an unusual degree of health. The complaints always incident to the season have scarcely existed at all, and there has been no such thing as an attack even of the prevailing epidemic, or a severe case of cholera morbus, while there seems to have been an entire indifference among our citizens generally as to their habits, and the ordinary precautions dictated by prudence seem to have been wholly disregarded. How long this exemption from a visitation of a disease that is so sorely afflicting many of our neighbors is to continue, no one can tell, and whether the disregard of precautionary measures will not, ere the season closes, invite the pestilence, is equally uncertain. But it is true that our city has escaped thus far, and it is also true that in all former seasons it has either wholly escaped or known but an isolated case or two. The very fact of escape heretofore has created a settled feeling of safety, and probably to this feeling is attributable much of our freedom from the disease.

A GENUINE "KNOW NOTHING."—A good story told by some of our citizens who were in Washington some weeks since, runs in this wise: A citizen of that city put up \$1000 on a bet with the landlord of a very popular hotel; a staunch democrat, that the "know nothing" candidate for mayor would be elected over his democratic competitor. Winning the bet, he called for the money, and received a check therefor. He then proposed to his democratic friend to put up the entire stake against an equal amount that the "know nothings" would elect the next president of the United States. To this his friend demurred, but added—"I will tell you what I will do. I'll double the bet, that we elected a 'know nothing' when we elected Franklin Pierce." It is needless to say that the bet was declined.

WHIG CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—We notice that the whig central committee of the sixth congressional district has called a convention to be held at Rockford on the 6th day of September, to nominate a candidate for congress. We believe it is generally understood that Mr. Washburn will be unanimously nominated, if he will accept it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE WHEAT CROP has all been gathered in Ohio, and is much better than was anticipated. We felt sure that the accounts of the ravages of the fly were greatly exaggerated, and we could not publish two columns of extracts on the subject, from our exchanges, which would materially modify those published two weeks since.—*Ohio Farmer.*

SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN.

Ableman, p't in error, vs. State of Wisconsin ex rel. Booth; defendant in error.

Synopsis of Opinion by Whiteman, C. J.

The relator in this case presented a petition to Justice Smith of this court, setting forth that he was unlawfully deprived of his liberty, and praying that a writ of habeas corpus might be issued to bring him before the said justice, together with the cause of his imprisonment, in order that he might be liberated if it should be found that his confinement was illegal.

The petition for the writ stated particularly that the petitioner was restrained of his liberty, by reason of a pretended warrant, a copy of which was appended to the petition. By this copy it appears that Winfield Smith, acting as a commissioner of the U. S., had upon an examination of the petitioner, for an alleged offence against the laws of the U. S., ordered the petitioner to recognize with sufficient sureties in the sum of two thousand dollars, for his appearance at a term of the district court of the U. S. to be held at Madison, on the first Monday of July, then next, and that in default of the recognition the marshal was commanded to deliver the petitioner to the common jail, &c.

The said copy also contains a recital that the petitioner had been charged on oath, "with having on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1854, at the city of Milwaukee in said county and district, unlawfully aided, assisted, and abetted a person named Joshua Glover held to service or labor in the state of Missouri, under the laws thereof and being the property of one Benammi S. Garland, and having escaped therefrom into the state of Wisconsin, to escape from the lawful custody of Charles C. Cotton, a deputy of the marshal of the United States, for the district of Wisconsin, the said Charles C. Cotton having then and there arrested and taken into custody the said Joshua Glover by virtue of a warrant issued by the Judge of the United States for said district, pursuant to the provisions of the act of congress in that case made and provided—approved September 18, 1850." The petitioner having been lodged in jail in default of bail, the writ of habeas corpus was issued and served, and the prisoner was brought before Justice Smith, before whom such proceedings were had that he was discharged.

A writ of certiorari was issued to bring the record of these proceedings before this court in order to correct any error that might have been committed.

The following are the points decided.

1. The cause came properly before this court by certiorari to bring up the record of the proceedings before Justice Smith. Rev. Stat. 29, 1 Wis. R. 317.

2. A justice of this court has power to issue in vacation writs of habeas corpus, returnable before himself at chambers. Rev. Stat. 626, Sess. L. '52, chap. 395.

3. The rule that the court whose jurisdiction first attaches to a case, will retain it, notwithstanding proceedings may be subsequently commenced in other courts of concurrent jurisdiction, cannot apply in this case to prevent the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus, by a justice of this court, since a commissioner is not an officer of the courts of the United States; for those appointed by the judges of those courts, neither the courts or judges are responsible for his acts, his powers and duties being particularly prescribed in the acts of congress; and a commissioner cannot with any propriety be called a judicial officer. Cons. of U. S., Art. 3, Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee 1 Wheat. R. 305. But apart from any considerations of the powers of commissioners to bring the case within the rule, it must appear that the district court of the U. S. had the case pending before it, which was made by the issuing and service of the writ of habeas corpus, that the question of the legality of the imprisonment of the petitioner was then pending before that court, and this the facts in the case do not show. They merely show the ordinary case of a person imprisoned under color of legal process for an alleged offence. In such case the investigation of the legality of his imprisonment does not necessarily involve an enquiry into the question of his guilt or innocence, or of his liability to be held to answer for the alleged offence. Sims' case 7 Cush. R. 7 Cowan R. 471, 10 Johns. R. 328. State courts or officers are not deprived of the power to issue the writ of habeas corpus in all cases where a citizen of this state is held in custody on the ground of an alleged violation of a law of the U. S. by Rev. Stat. chap. 124, sec. 21.

4. There being no valid objection to issuing the habeas corpus and bringing the prisoner before Justice Smith, the question next arises whether the prisoner was lawfully discharged.

The return of the marshal to the habeas corpus sets out substantially the same reason for the detention of the prisoner as that stated in the petition for the writ.

The first objection taken to the return is that it does not set forth a valid warrant. Upon this point the court concurs in the opinion of the justice, who discharged the prisoner. The warrant fails to state any offence under the act of congress in question, inasmuch as it does not show for what purpose Glover was in the custody of the deputy marshal. He may have been in custody pursuant to the act of congress, approved September 18, 1850, and not have been arrested as a fugitive from labor. A warrant should contain a general statement of the offence in order to justify an arrest.

It is further objected to the return of the marshal, admitting Glover to have been arrested as a fugitive from labor under the act of congress, approved September 18, 1850, still the arrest was unlawful, for the reason that the act is unconstitutional and void—and it is no crime to aid a person to escape from unlawful imprisonment.

The act of February 12, 1793, differs in principle from that of September 18, 1850. By the

former act the person to whom the service or labor was due, was authorized to seize or arrest the fugitive, and take him before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the U. S., residing or being within the state, or before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest was made; and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony or affidavit taken and certified by a magistrate of any such state or territory, that the person so seized owed service or labor under the laws of the state, to the claimant, it became the duty of the judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to the claimant, his agent or attorney, which was a sufficient warrant for the removal of the fugitive to the state or territory from which he escaped.—It will be observed that by the act of 1793, the alleged fugitive was taken before an officer who decided upon the question of the surrender of the fugitive, upon proof submitted to him.

The act of 1850 differs from that of 1793 in two essential particulars. By the act of 1850, certain officers called commissioners are authorized to make the surrender and give the certificate, and the testimony to show the fact that the alleged fugitive owes service or labor, and that he has escaped, is not to be weighed by the commissioner, but has an effect given to it by the act, independent entirely of the opinion of the commissioner in regard to its sufficiency.—The 10th section of the act provides that when any person held to service or labor in any state or territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such labor or service shall be due, or his agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party; whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matter so proved, and also a general description of the party so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be, and a transcript of such record authenticated by the attestation of the clerk, and of the seal of said court, being produced in any other state or territory or district, in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner or other officer authorized by the law of the U. S. to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. Adjudications upon the act of 1793 could not decide all the questions raised by that of 1850.

In Priggs' case, 16 Pet. R. 640, decided in 1842, the question before the supreme court of the U. S. was whether Prigg had the right to seize without process in the state of Pennsylvania, Margaret Morgan, a fugitive slave, and remand her to the state of Maryland. The judges decided that he had the power, and discuss the power of congress to legislate on the subject of the reclamation of fugitives from labor, and they were all of opinion that congress had the power, a majority holding that the power was exclusive, and that the state could not pass laws even in aid of the legislation of congress.

Of course nothing could be decided in this case respecting the power of commissioners to give the certificate mentioned in the act of 1850, nor has there been since, in any case before the supreme court of the U. S.; and no case before that court has, by its record, distinctly presented the question raised in this case as to the right of a person claimed as a fugitive from labor, to have the facts which must be proved before he can be surrendered to the claimant, tried and decided by a jury.

Whatever might be the opinion of this court, were there no adjudications upon the question as to the power of congress to provide by law for the surrender of fugitives from labor, still the question whether an alleged fugitive is entitled to a jury trial before his surrender, is an open one in that court which has the power finally to decide all questions growing out of an alleged violation of the constitution by an act of congress.

This court is of opinion that so much of the act of 1850, above referred to, as refers to the commissioners for decision the questions of fact which are to be established by evidence before the alleged fugitive can be delivered up to the claimant, is repugnant to the constitution of the U. S., and therefore void, for two reasons: 1st, because it attempts to confer upon those officers judicial powers; 2d, because it is a denial of the right of the alleged fugitive to have those questions tried and decided by a jury which we think is given him by the constitution of the U. S.

Congress cannot vest any portion of judicial power in any tribunals created by itself unless in the manner mentioned in the 1st section of the 3d article of the constitution of the U. S., except in the case of territories, for which congress has provided for the appointment of judges with a different tenure of office from that fixed by the constitution, claiming to derive the power from that clause in the constitution which gives congress "power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the U. S."

The 5th article of amendments to the constitution of the U. S. provides that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," and although it has been urged that a slave is not a person in the sense of the term as used in this amendment, yet the objection is answered by the consideration that persons who are free are liable to be arrested and deprived of their liberty by virtue of this act, without due process of law, a phrase which includes the idea of a trial by jury.

The court do not give an opinion upon the question whether a slave escaping into a free state, does not thereby become free by virtue of the local law, subject only to be delivered up

to servitude upon due proof, but by the act in question, an undoubtedly free citizen of a free state may be deprived of his liberty without due process of law. And though he may regain his freedom in the slave state to which he is taken, it is by force of the law of that state, and not by virtue of the act of congress in question, for under that he has been adjudged a slave, and by force of it he has been taken as a slave by the person adjudged to be his owner, his agent or attorney, from the state where he was arrested to the state from which it is alleged he has escaped.

This court is therefore obliged to conclude that the alleged fugitive from labor is taken back to the state from which he is said to have escaped, not as a person merely charged with being a slave, but as a person who has been proved and adjudged to be a slave, and as seems clear, without due process of law; without having his rights passed upon and determined by a jury of his peers. We think it essential that his rights should be maintained by all courts and all tribunals, and for the reasons above given the order made in this cause discharging the relator is affirmed.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The New York Tribune of last Thursday publishes a despatch from its Washington correspondent to the effect that he has positive and undeniable information that a treaty is about concluded between Mr. Gregg, U. S. commissioner, and the government of the islands, for their annexation to the United States forthwith. The correspondent adds:

"The unsettled question in relation to the annexation is, whether the islands shall come in as a territory or a state. Mr. Gregg insists on the former. The administration here at Washington is perfectly advised as to the position of the negotiations. This is kept a profound secret at Honolulu to all out of the court circle. The king and privy council have the constitutional power to make the treaty, and in fear of filibustering or something else in the way of foreign invasion, they are exercising it. The native population is undoubtedly opposed to annexation, while a majority of the foreign residents desire it."

NEBRASKA AND THE HARBOR BILL.—John Wentworth, M. C. from Illinois, writes as follows to his paper, the Chicago Democrat:

The Nebraska democrats of the north west, are furious to have the president sign the river and harbor bill. They say that it is the only thing that will save them, that it is hard work to stand up against the extension of slavery in Kansas, and that a veto on top of that would be entirely ruinous. If the supposition and even tears of those men will save the bill, it is safe enough. They beg hard.

The bill is so constructed that Gen. Pierce must sign the bill or deny the constitutional power. For the estimates are his own in every respect.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—A correspondent of the Union Herald says that in Waterville, N. Y., as the Waterville artillery were returning from Hamilton, where they had been to assist in the celebration of the day previous, the magazine upon which two men were sitting, and which was drawn by four horses, was ignited by the friction of some gun caps which had been carelessly left in it, and about fifteen pounds of powder exploded with a loud report, filling the air for many feet around with buffalo robes, cushions, and fragments of the wagon.

"There was so much smoke that it was impossible to see what became of the unlucky occupants of the seat; but as it cleared away, we discovered one of them getting up from the ground, and the other half a mile distant, astride one of the wheel horses, his clothes on fire in many places, and exhibiting the tallest specimen of flying artillery we ever saw. It appeared upon inquiry that the driver was blown up the length of the reins, falling back on the pole to the gun, and afterwards getting on one of the horses, he succeeded in stopping them. But the most remarkable of all, nobody was seriously injured, although one of them is somewhat stiff."

The report of the explosion, though dull and heavy, was heard for miles around. The driver's companion, after rising from the ground, expressed a regret "that his associate should have parted from him so unceremoniously; he had no time to bid him good bye."

THE GREAT BELL OF VIENNA.—For a birthday excursion, I yesterday ascended the tower of St. Stephen, which rises up to the enormous height of 489 feet. About 200 feet above the floor we reached the cathedral bell, the largest in Germany, weighing 8,400 pounds. A small family could live conveniently under the immense structure. Eight men are required to ring it, as the clapper alone weighs 1,400 lbs. It was cast in 1711, by the Emperor Joseph I., from 180 Turkish cannon taken by the Austrians.—*At the height of 250 feet is the clock.*

In a room with the latter is stationed a man to watch for the breaking out of fires in the city and suburbs. By means of a fine telescope he takes the angle on a chart prepared for the purpose and finds the street and house. The alarm is then given. I ascended to the top of the tower, but as it inclines three feet from a perpendicular, and trembles at the slightest blow, I did not remain long at so dizzy a height.

J. T. Baily, Esq., well known to many of our citizens, died very suddenly on his farm near Watertown, on the 7th inst., from the effect it is thought of drinking cold water on returning much heated from his fields. Mr. Baily was among the pioneer settlers of the country, and was esteemed by all for his many good qualities.—*Jeffersonian.*

When Socrates was asked whether it was better for a man to marry or remain single, he made answer:—"Let him take which course he will, he will repent of it." This is similar to that of the youth, who, being asked which out of two very bad roads to a certain place was the least bad, cried out, "Take either, and before you get half way you will wish that you had taken the other."

A country girl, coming from the fields, was told by her cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew. "Well it wasn't any fellow of that name but Bill Jones that kissed me; confound his picture, I told him everybody would find it out."

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—This thoroughfare has declared a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent., and a stock dividend of seven per cent., for the same time.—The total receipts for June were \$120,019 65.

A LEVIATHAN.—The barque "Great West" is completing her cargo to day. She is loading fifty five thousand bushels of oats—the largest cargo ever taken from this port.—*Chicago Journal, Saturday.*

A LADY WITH A WOODEN LEG.—Henry, who formerly consulted us about a young lady with a wooden leg, has now brought the matter to a crisis by marrying her; and now, after a month's experience, an entire honeymoon, Henry says, "I am happy to say that a wooden leg is not a bad bargain. I married Jessie about a month ago; she refused to give up the wooden leg for a cork one, as she said she detested false appearances. She is always at home, except when she goes out with myself; she never flirts with other men; she never dances at a party; she requires but one stocking and boot or shoe, and these serve her a long time, as she does not walk much, and yet she is not unpleasant to walk with; she differs very little from other young women. The only expense of a wooden leg is the breaking of a strap, which is easily repaired, and the supplying a little gutta percha for the end of it, to prevent noise in walking. Balancing profit against loss, a lady with a wooden leg is rather profitable, not to speak of other benefits. I find in Jessie all that enjoyment could desire."—*Family Herald.*

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A good looking husband, eight children, and a happy home. As these rights are easily obtained, we hope the sisterhood will take them into consideration. This will pay better than holding offices or sitting on a jury.

TRUBDELL, JORDAN & BENNETT.

Attorneys at Law

Having completed an accurate abstract of the TITLE, TAX and JUDGMENT RECORDS of Rock County, are prepared to furnish full and reliable information respecting the ownership of Real Estate in said county, and all liens on such estate by Judgment, Mortgage or otherwise.

They will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the negotiation of Loans, payment of Taxes, and the redemption of land from Tax Sales, and generally to all such business as properly belongs to a

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

Business in the courts of this and the adjoining counties will be promptly attended to.

Office—Second Story of Empire Block.

Janesville, Wis., May 28th, 1851.

1854. L. J. HIGBY, 1854.

Forwarding, Commission and Produce

MERCHANT.

Will contract to forward Goods or Produce to or from any ports East or West, by responsible lines by Railroad or Canal, will attend to selling grain or other produce at the Railroad Depot here; all which, with my NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Mammoth Pier, give me advantages more convenient to country merchants than any other house here.

Milwaukee, March 20th, 1854. 30m6

BADGER STATE BANK,

MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS.

Particular attention paid to collections.

SIGHT DRAFTS on the principal cities of the Union constantly for sale, and also Drafts on Great Britain, in sums to suit purchasers.

E. L. DIMOCK, Cashier.

September 1st 1853.

Exchange Bank of W. J. Bell & Co., Milwaukee.

J. B. KELLOGG, Cashier.

Bank of Racine, Racine.

H. J. ULLMAN, Cashier.

Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.

A. G. DUTLER, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICE,

JANESVILLE, MAY 21, 1853.

A messenger of this company leaves this city tri-weekly, connecting at Chicago with daily lines to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all the principal cities in the United States and Canada. Collections made at any point on their route; Gold, Silver, Bank Notes and Express matter generally forwarded with dispatch, and all business entrusted to them will be forwarded with their accustomed promptness.

Proprietors.

WELLS, WATFORD & CO., LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., New York. Buffalo.

371/ W. W. HOLDEN, Agent.

JANESVILLE CITY BANK,

MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE.

Drafts for Sale on all the principal cities of the Union and Great Britain.

This Bank will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Orders, &c. &c.

For our customers, approved paper discounted to any amount.

Bills, Notes &c., received for collection without charge—proceeds remitted immediately, less current rate of exchange.

HENRY B. BUNSTER, Pres't.

J. H. VERMILY, Cashier.

DIED,

In this city, Monday evening, 24th inst. EDGAR WILLIS, son of Charles Stevens, aged four months.

LOST—A small Pocket Diary, bound in black morocco and gilt. Any person having found the same will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at the office of Sloan and Foster.

LY. P. FATTEN.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after this date a Messenger of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, will leave this city daily for Milwaukee, Madison and intermediate points on the M. & M. Railroad, for the purpose of carrying Gold, Silver, Bank Notes and Express matter generally. Freightage respectfully solicited.

W. W. HOLDEN, Agent.

Janesville, July 26, 1854. jy26d.

AN ORDINANCE

To prevent the running at large of dogs, and to authorize the destruction of the same in a summary manner.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. That every person residing in the city of Janesville owning or having in his or her possession, any dog or bitch, and suffering the same to run at large, shall be subject to a fine of five dollars for every dog, and ten dollars for every bitch thus suffered to run at large, unless protected as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Any person paying to the treasurer of the city one dollar for each dog and five dollars for each bitch shall be entitled to a license for such dog or bitch to run at large, to the end of the year in which such license is issued. Provided such person procuring a license shall put upon the neck of such dog or bitch so licensed to run at large, a metallic collar with the owner's name engraved thereon in legible letters, and shall pay the city clerk fifty cents for granting such license.

And provided further that such dog or bitch so licensed, shall be securely muzzled so as to prevent them from biting. Persons complying with the provisions of this section shall not be liable to the penalties named in the first section of this ordinance.

Sec. 3. All dogs or bitches running at large in this city which are not securely muzzled so as to prevent their biting shall be liable to be killed.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the city marshal to enforce rigidly the penalties and provisions of this ordinance, and it shall also be the duty of the said marshal or of any person under his direction to kill any dog or bitch which he may find running at large, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance. Provided however that any dog or bitch belonging to any person living out of the city, and being in the city on business, shall not be liable to be killed in the day-time.

J. BODWELL DOE, Mayor.

Passed July 26, 1854.

Attest: AMOS F. FRICHARD, Clerk.

LET THEM THAT THIRSTETH COME.

SODA WATER.

FARWELL & BROTHER have the pleasure of announcing their Self Operating Soda Fountain now ready and in perfect order for the rest of the season, furnishing the richest of syrups and a cooling beverage. jy 15

BOSTON STORE.

Choice Liquors!

THE Proprietor of the Boston Store would inform the public, that he has now on hand the largest and best assortment of Liquors ever offered for sale in Rock county, which he will sell at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

At a small profit for Cash.

Those wishing a choice article for Medicinal and Family purposes, will find it for their interest to purchase of him.

In his stock may be found the following varieties:

Brandy.

Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pale and Dark; Old Martell; Pinet, Castillon & Co., Hennessy; Old London Dock; A. Seignett, Pale and Dark; Pelletier; Rastan; Old Cherry; Raspberry; Imperial Blackberry.

Wines.

London Dry Port; Burgundy Port; Pure Port Juice; Old Madeira; Selby, Woodhouse; Florio; Sweet Malaga and Malmsey; Old Brown and Pale Sherry.

Champagne.

Heidsieck; Crown; Eagle; Tiger and Anchor.

Gin.

Tripple Pine Apple; Meder's Swan; Palm Leaf; Old Holland; Scheideck.

Rum.

Old Jamaica; St. Croix; New England.

Whisky.

Old Scotch; Irish; Ohio; Belvedere.

London Porter and Scotch Ale.

A. W. WHELOCK.

Jy 23 Main street, opposite the old Stage House.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HOTT & BROOKS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN P. HOTT, B. U. STROCK.

Janesville, July 10th, 1854. 43v

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned will continue the general Merchandising business at the OLD STAND of HOTT & STROCK, under the name of STROCK & BACON, and will be happy to wait upon the customers and friends of the old concern.

B. U. STROCK, GEORGE H. BACON.

Janesville, July 10th, 1854. 43v

5 CARBOYS White Nitric Acid,

exactly for Telegraph use, for sale by FARWELL

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 1.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, JULY 26, 1854.

NUMBER 15.

THE DAILY GAZETTE

15 published every morning, Sundays excepted, in the third story of Bennett & Clapp's Empire Block, Main street, by
LEVI ALDEN & CHAS. HOLT.

TERMS:
Five Dollars a year, payable quarterly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
1 square, 8 weeks, \$2 50
1 square, 4 weeks, 1 50
1 square, 2 weeks, 1 00
1 square, 1 week, 50 cts.
1 column, per year, \$27 00
1 column, 6 months, 14 00
1 column, 3 months, 8 00
1 column, 1 month, 4 00
Cards in "Business Directory" inserted at \$5 00 per year.

Special notices immediately after reading matter, fifty per cent above common rates of advertising.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
President.....FRANKLIN PIERCE.
Secretary of State.....WILLIAM L. MARCY.
Secretary of the Treasury.....JAMES GUTHRIE.
Secretary of the Interior.....ROBERT MCLELLAN.
Secretary of the Navy.....JAMES C. DODGES.
Attorney General.....JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Postmaster General.....CAROL CUSHING.
Vice President.....DAVID ARTHUR.
Speaker of the House.....LYNN BOYD.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.
Chief Justice.....ROBERT B. TANEY.
Associate Justice.....JOHN MCKEAN.
do do.....JOHN CATRON.
do do.....JOHN A. CAMPBELL.
do do.....PETER V. DANIEL.
do do.....SAMUEL NELSON.
do do.....ROBERT C. GRIER.
do do.....BENJAMIN R. CURTIS.
Reporter.....BENJAMIN O. HOWARD.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR WISCONSIN.
U. S. Judge for the District of Wisconsin, A. G. MILLER.
U. S. District Attorney.....JOHN R. SHERBURN.
U. S. Marshal.....S. V. R. ALEXANDER.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.
HENRY DODGE, of Dodgeville, Iowa County.
ISAAC P. WALKER, of Waushara.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.
First District.....DANIEL WELLS, Jr., of Milwaukee.
Second District.....BEN. C. EASTMAN, of Platteville.
Third District.....JOHN B. MACY, of Fond du Lac.

LAND OFFICERS.
Register.....J. H. RIMBALL.
Receiver.....JOHN WHITNEY.

MINERAL POINT.
Register.....JOEL C. SQUIRES.
Receiver.....HENRY O. POWMAN.

LA CROSSE.
Register.....CYRUS K. LOMB.
Receiver.....THOMAS RUDOLF.

WISCONSIN STATE OFFICERS.
Governor.....J. M. DAWSON.
Private Secretary.....J. M. HUNTER.
Lieutenant Governor.....J. L. LEWIS.
Secretary of State.....ALEX. T. GRAY.
Assistant Sec'y of State.....J. M. HUNTER.
Treasurer.....EDWARD H. JANSSEN.
Assistant Treasurer.....DAN. M. SEAY.
Attorney General.....GEO. R. SMITH.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....H. E. FRIED.
Bank Commissioner.....WM. M. DENNIS.
Deputy Bank Commissioner.....A. MENDES.
State Prison Commissioner.....A. W. SPARKS.
State Librarian.....A. KREIER.

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.
Chief Justice.....EDWARD V. WHITON.
Associate Justices.....A. D. SMITH, SAM. CHANDLER.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.
First District.....JAS. R. DODDLETT, Racine.
Second District.....LEVI HUBBELL, Milwaukee.
Third District.....CHARLES H. LAURENCE, Ozaucree.
Fourth District.....TIMOTHY O. HOWE, Green Bay.
Fifth District.....M. M. CORTHELL, St. Paul.
Sixth District.....W. KNOWLTON, Fond du Lac.
Seventh District.....GEORGE W. CATE, Portage.

OFFICERS OF STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
President.....E. W. EDERSTON.
Treasurer.....SAM. L. MARSHALL.
Secretary.....A. C. INGRAM.

OFFICERS OF ROCK COUNTY.
County Judge.....MOSES S. PRICHARD.
Clerk of the Court.....GEO. W. CARR.
Sheriff.....LEVI HUBBELL.
Under Sheriff.....JEROME B. DAVIS.
Register of Deeds.....WILLIAM S. ROCKWELL.
Treasurer.....S. A. MARTIN.
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.....CHAS. P. KING.
Surveyor.....PETER MCNEAL.
Coroner.....CALVIN CHAPMAN.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF JANESVILLE.
Mayor.....J. BOWELL DOE.
President of the Board.....JOHN J. H. PEARCE.
Clerk.....WILLIAM S. ROCKWELL.
Marshal.....CHARLES YATES.
Treasurer.....JOHN W. WHITE.
Attorney.....O. C. MEHMAN.
School Superintendent.....JAMES SCHWENK.
Assessor.....JOHN L. KIMBALL.
Surveyor.....A. B. MILLER.

ALDERMEN.
First Ward.....J. F. PINKLEY, JAMES H. OLMSTEAD, R. B. JACKMAN.
Second Ward.....J. J. PEARCE, E. L. DIMOCK, TIMOTHY JACKMAN.
Third Ward.....E. A. HOWLAND, L. E. STONE, H. O. CLARK.
Fourth Ward.....G. E. WILSON, L. A. MORTON, WM. P. COBB.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
First Ward.....S. J. BRITTON.
Second Ward.....S. A. BATES.
Third Ward.....L. E. STONE.
Fourth Ward.....N. M. CARRIER.

CITY PHYSICIANS.
E. LEWIS, R. B. THURAT, O. P. ROBINSON.

CABINET AND FURNITURE WARE HOUSE.
THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish all kinds of Cabinet Ware and Furniture, of the newest styles and at the most reasonable prices.

His Shop is in Richardson's Block, Main Street, where he invites the public to CALL and EXAMINE HIS GOODS. All kinds of Cabinet Work done to order, on short notice.
J. F. MORSE.
Janesville, August 20, 1853.

Just Arrived.
20,000 FEET of heavy squared timber consisting of Oak, Elm and Maple, choice country lying on the ground east of the Distillery, for purchase. Terms—CASH. Enquire at Jackson & Co.'s store of
J. KEHR.
Janesville, June 24, 1854.

Janesville Mill to Let.
THE Property known as the JANESVILLE MILL, will be leased for one or more years from the 1st of August next.

This Mill has 6 run of stone, and is capable of making 400 barrels of flour per day. Apply to
J. B. DOE.
Janesville, August 20, 1853.

Water Lime.—Best Buffalo Lime
For Sale by quantity,
J. M. SMITH.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FARWELL & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Excelsior Block, Milwaukee street.

TREAT & EVANS,
Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

JAMES SUTHERLAND,
Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer—Lapin's new brick block, east side of the river, Janesville.

H. S. SHELTON,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., east side of the river, Main-st., Janesville.

JANESVILLE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
A short distance north of the Stevens House, J. H. BUD, Proprietor.

DR. M. H. BUTLER,
Physician and Surgeon, Pleasant Rock county, Wis. Office and residence convenient to Barlow's Hotel, Plymouth.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence—Brick Cottage, west of the Episcopal Church.

F. W. EHRLICH,
Confectioner, Ice Cream Saloon, &c., Main street, opposite the Post Office, Janesville. Every attention paid to customers.

E. B. & J. F. DRAKE,
Have for sale a large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, &c., at the Janesville Nursery, 3/4 mile west of the river.

THURDELL JORDAN & BENNETT,
Attorneys at Law and Real Estate Agents. Office in Empire Block, Janesville.

SANFORD A. HUDSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in Lapin's Block, over the Bookstore, Janesville, Wisconsin.

CASE & ARMSTRONG,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in the Empire Block, Janesville.

DOTY & BURNHAM,
Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers, one door north of Doty's Mechanics' Block, Main-st., Janesville, Wis., where at all times a complete assortment of the above articles may be found.

DR. JOSEPH S. LANE,
Resident Physician and Surgeon, in the village of Janesville. Office at his dwelling, west side of the river, near the Baptist Church, where he may be found at all times when not professionally absent.

JACKMAN, PARKER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots Shoes, &c. Store corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, Janesville.

A. B. MILLER,
Surveyor and Civil Engineer, and Notary Public. Surveying, leveling, drafting, &c., promptly attended to. Office west side of the river, in the R. V. R. R. office, Janesville, March 24, 1852.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.,
Druggists and Apothecaries. Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass and Groceries. General Agents for the most approved Patent Medicines.

J. B. DOE,
Banker and Exchange Broker. Office in Tallman's Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

SLOAN & PATTEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. Main street, Janesville, Wisconsin.

O. F. MEYER'S TOBACCO & CIGAR STORE,
Main street, Janesville, keeps always on hand a variety of Cigars, Loose Cigars, Smoking and Plug Tobacco. A superior article of Wine and Liquors also always on hand.

J. DEWITT REXFORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Also, agent for the Continental Insurance Company of New York City, having a cash capital of Half a million dollars. Office over the store of C. Leys & Babcock, Janesville, Wisconsin.

PINKLEY & KIMBALL,
Sign of the Big Saw, Richardson's Block, Main-st., Dealers in Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Bar Iron, Steel, Nails, &c., and Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware. (Janesville, May 24, 1854.)

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
M. C. Smith & Co., Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Crockery, Bar Lamps, Brooms, &c., and Manufacturers of Tin, Ready-Made Clothing, Pants, Oils, and every kind of Merchandise, at the very lowest cash prices.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
Le Salle-st., between Lake and South Water, E. MOORE, proprietor, (late of Syracuse, N. Y.) This House has been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished. Omnibuses always in attendance to convey passengers to and from the depot. Baggage free.

W. H. WATERMAN,
Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, South River, Racine, Wis. Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Shipment of Produce.

ELDRIDGE & PEARCE,
Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors, will attend to the prosecution and settlement of all claims. Bounty Land and other claims against the United States obtained by them promptly, having an agent in Washington to prosecute them in person. Also, General Land and Loan Agents, Notaries, &c. Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wis.

OGILVIE & BARROWS,
Philadelphia Dry Store, Janesville, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Drugs, French and English Perfumery, American Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Dyes, and Artists' Materials and Colors. Vines and Liquors for Medicinal uses, Druggists Glass Ware, Surgical Instruments, Dental Instruments, Fancy articles, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.

DR. B. F. PENDLETON,
Surgeon Dentist, is prepared to operate in every branch of his profession. Chloroform administered when desired. Office corner Main and Milwaukee streets, over Ehle & Co.'s Jewelry Store.

DR. L. ARNOLD,
DENTIST,
Exchange Block, West and upper bridge, Milwaukee st. Janesville, April 28, 1853.

50 BARRELS NEW SALT for sale
Low.
J. M. SMITH.

INSURANCE.

Dodge's Insurance Agency,
CAPITAL \$1,500,000 00!!!

JEFFA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD CONNECTICUT.
HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.
PROTECTOR INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.
CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

LIFE, FIRE, LIVE STOCK AND MARINE
RISKS negotiated to any amount.
Refer to new \$10,000 00 Losses paid in Rock county.
Office with Slegger & Norton, Exchange Block, West side of River, Janesville, Wisconsin.
J. H. BUD, G. S. DODGE.

Fire Insurance Agency.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Capital a half million of Dollars, all paid in cash and safely invested.

HOMER INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 10, Wall street, New York; Cash Capital \$500,000.

The above are the most sound and reliable stock companies now doing business, and the subscriber is prepared to take risks in them at such rates as make it an object for persons desiring to be safely insured to take policies in these companies.

Life, Fire & Marine Ins. Agency.
THE subscriber is now prepared to negotiate insurance on Stocks of Goods, Stores, Dwellings and Household Furniture to any amount in the best New England and New York City Companies. Marine risks taken at equitable rates.

Milwaukee, Refer to
A. WHITTENOR, firm of A. Whittensor & Co.
C. T. BRADLEY, do Bradley & Metcalf.
J. D. NORTON, do Norton & Co.
J. NAZZO, do H. Nazzo & Co.
MARSHALL & LEBLEY, Bankers, Janesville.

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., A. W. WILSON, JR., H. WOODRUFF, CHAS. PULKER, Office in Wheelock's Store.

New England Mutual Life Ins.,
Of Boston, Mass., Chartered in 1843.

Capital and accumulation, \$650,000.
THIS Company is one of the oldest, and among the most prudently and successfully conducted in the country. The primary object in conducting this business has been to provide a perfect security under all conceivable circumstances, for the payment of its losses under its policies, and to return to the insured the surplus at stated periods, and strict economy is observed.

Every insured person is a member of the company and shares in the profits of the business, and is subject to no liability or assessments beyond his premium.

The directors are required to be particularly interested in the company, and they give it their personal attention; and bonds of sufficient security are given by its officers for the faithful performance of their duties.

Insurances may be effected for the benefit of the wife, which is secured to her by law beyond the reach of a husband's creditors; and creditors may insure the lives of debtors.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President; B. T. STREYER, Sec'y; O. T. ROBINSON, Examining Physician.

Fire, Marine & Life Insurance
NEW YORK CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital, \$500,000.

NATIONAL PROTECTION, SANITARY SPRINGS, Capital \$200,000.

NORTHERN NEW YORK CO., PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Capital \$200,000.

AMERICAN INSURANCE CO., Utica, N. Y., Capital \$200,000.

DODGE COUNTY MUTUAL, WAUWATOGA, WIS., Capital \$150,000.

MILWAUKEE MUTUAL, MILWAUKEE, WIS., Capital \$150,000.

DELOIT INSURANCE COMPANY, ROCK COUNTY, WIS., Capital \$100,000.

BOON COUNTY INSURANCE COMPANY, ILLINOIS, Capital \$100,000.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn., Capital \$100,000.

NORTHERN NEW YORK LIVE STOCK INS. CO., Capital \$50,000.

COMMERCIAL TRADING CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS., Capital \$500,000, (\$100,000 paid in).

The undersigned has been duly appointed Agent of the above named companies, and is now prepared to take risks and issue policies upon all kinds of insurable property at the lowest rates of premium.

Office at Exchange Block, Rock Co., Wis., or at the Janesville City Bank of H. B. BUNSTER.

Highly Important to Farmers.
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WEST.

THE MADISON MUTUAL,
LOCATED AT MADISON, WISCONSIN.

THIS Company continues to take risks upon Farm Property only, consisting of buildings and kinds (belonging to farmers) household furniture, grain in barns, live stock, &c., from one to five years, at lower rates than most other responsible companies.

Losses promptly paid at the office as soon as proof is made thereon.

We believe it to be for the interest of the farmers to insure by themselves, their property being less hazardous than any other, consequently you will have no losses on your own of the same class, and all will be on an equal footing.

Experience has shown that two-thirds, if not three-fourths of all the fires of all the kind of Cakes, Pies, Crackers, Bread, Cakes, Oysters, Ice Cream, and all other kinds of eatables served up on the shortest notice.

PINKLEY & KIMBALL,
Sign of the Big Saw, Richardson's Block, Main-st., Dealers in Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Bar Iron, Steel, Nails, &c., and Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware. (Janesville, May 24, 1854.)

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
M. C. Smith & Co., Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Crockery, Bar Lamps, Brooms, &c., and Manufacturers of Tin, Ready-Made Clothing, Pants, Oils, and every kind of Merchandise, at the very lowest cash prices.

Chicago Advertisements.

R. D. ADAMS & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Straw, Leghorn & Fancy Bonnets,
Flowers, Ribbons, Millinery Goods,
Hats, Caps, &c.,
157 SOUTH WATER STREET,
(Corner of La Salle Street.)
Chicago, Illinois.

NEW PAPER WAREHOUSE.
THE Subscribers having opened a Warehouse in this city would respectfully call the attention of Printers, Publishers, Stationers & COUNTRY MERCHANTS, TO THEIR STOCK.

Our long experience in the business and connection with Eastern Manufacturers, enables us to present a **STOCK UNEQUALLED** in quality and price.

500 Tons Rags wanted.
WARREN & CO.
30 La Salle Block, No. 2 La Salle St., Chicago.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.
Wholesale Dealers
IN IMPORTED AND AMERICAN
BROADCLOTHS,
Black & Fancy Cassimeres & Doe Skins,
LONDON AND PARIS VESTINGS,
HEAVY WOOLLEN AND SUMMER STUFFS,
Furnishing Goods & Tailors' Trimmings.

171 South Water St., Chicago, Ill.
BENJ. M. FIELD, AMT. BENEDICT, PETER W. FIELD.

Wholesale Hardware House.
NO 176 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

WILLIAM BLAIR & Co.
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS
In Foreign and American HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, &c., have in Store a large and complete stock of goods, received direct from the Manufacturers in this country and England.

In our Store may be found the following, to which we invite the attention of dealers.

400 doz. Axes—Collins, Simmon, and others.
500 Shovels—Ames, Rowlands do.
100 Spades—do do do.
1000 Grass Scythes—Blood's, Harris, do.
300 Scythe Snaths—Lansons Patent.
200 gross Belt Stones—Indian Pond, &c.
100 doz. Cast Steel Hoes.
1000 do Hay Forks, assorted.
2000 Pocket do do.
1000 Locks and Latches, assorted.
1200 Files do do.
10000 lbs. Pump Chain.
10000 Bright Oil Chain.
10000 Bright Cell Chain.
500 pair Bright Tacks.
600 boxes Tin Plate, 1x, 1x, and extra sizes.
500 bundles Sheet Iron.
5000 lbs. Sheet Wire.
6000 lbs. Sheet Wire.
20 set Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, full assortment.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.
175 SOUTH WATER STREET,
CHICAGO. : : : ILLINOIS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR LAMIN BROTHER'S
Laid and Wove Letter, Cap, Flat-Cap, Medium, Demi and other Papers;
CRANE & Co.'s Superior Colored Medium, Bond, and India Paper;
SMITH & PETERS' Paints; Cards and Card Board;
LOUIS & Co.'s Domestic and Imported Cigars;
TIGER & Co.'s Cigars and Tobaccoes;
WESTON White and Laid;
LAFLIN & SMITH'S Celebrated Gun Powder and Safety Fuse, &c.

Sky-Light Daguerreotypes.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
75 Cents to \$5.00.

MR. J. E. POWERS, lately from Troy, (N. Y.) has respectfully invited the public to view his collection of this place and vicinity that he has made a permanent location in Janesville, and has taken rooms over ELLIS'S JEWELRY STORE, where he is prepared to take **Daguerreotype Likenesses.**

Either single or in groups, not to be surpassed in Wisconsin. His pictures taken in as good style as the Art can produce, having all the improved chemicals of the age, which, together with the advantages of a superior light, enable him to give a clear, bold and life-like picture.

Miniatures taken in all weathers equally well, and warranted not to fade in the least, from 75 cents to \$1. Pictures taken over for 50 cents.

Books and fancy cases of all styles furnished to order, and also miniatures in Pin and Brocade.

Miniatures of sick or diseased persons taken at their homes, and sent to any part of the world.

Pictures of Children of any age correctly taken, very low rates.

His Room will be open from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., and he invites all those that wish to see his Pictures, to **Call and Examine his Specimens,** whether they wish Likenesses or not.

Among these specimens are Miniatures of Henry Clay, John P. Hale, Jenny Lind and General Tom Thumb.

Instructions given in the art on reasonable terms.—Janesville, Dec. 1, 1852.

TO BUILDERS.
Materials Furnished.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to furnish BUILDING MATERIALS in any quantity, and CHEAPER than can be sold anywhere else, in this vicinity. Working one of the very best Quarries in the State, and possessing superior facilities for getting out and dressing Stone, manufacturing himself Quick Lime, and having put in perfect operation his Mill for the manufacture of Water Lime, he can offer superior inducements to builders for the purchase of these articles. His

Water Lime,
Has been fully tested, and found to be of an excellent quality, and he is now prepared to WARRANT it in all cases, and offer it at a price making it an object to buy.

Building Stone,
It is not too much to say he is in advance of all competitors. He can furnish them in the rough, or dressed, in any quantity, or of any size, and cheaper than can be found elsewhere.

Quick Lime,
Always on hand, and orders can be filled at all times, and to any extent.

The subscriber has now invested a large amount of Capital in the purchase of a new and improved machine in perfecting his works, and will give careful attention to the preparation of his materials. His location and the convenience of easy access to his Mill and Quarry, together with the superior character of his Materials, induces him to believe that he can give satisfaction to all who call upon him.

O. DUSTIN, 107
Janesville, Jan. 10, 1854.

FORD'S HISTORY OF ILLINOIS
Just received and for sale at
SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.
June 12, 1854.

RAILROADS.

Summer Arrangement.
1854 MILWAUKEE 1854
And Mississippi Railroad.

NOW in operation from Milwaukee to Madison, about 100 miles.
On and after May 29th, 1854, the trains will run as follows, except Sundays:

GOING WESTWARDLY.
A passenger train will leave Milwaukee at 7:30 A. M., arrive at Janesville at 11 A. M., at Madison, the capital of the State, at 12:40 P. M.

A passenger train will also leave Milwaukee at 5:15 P. M., on the arrival of the boat from Chicago, and reach Janesville and Madison the same evening.

GOING EASTWARDLY.
A passenger train will leave Madison for the present at 8 A. M., and arrive at Janesville at 11 A. M., and at Milwaukee at 3:30 P. M., in time to connect with the morning boat to Chicago.

A passenger train will also leave Madison at 1:30 P. M., and arrive at Janesville at 5:30 P. M., and at Milwaukee at 7 P. M., in time to connect with the evening boat for Chicago.

Freight trains run each way every day the entire length of the route.

Stages will run in connection with the cars to and from the Forest House and Whitewater, to Watertown, Port Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Beaver Dam, Horicon, Waupun and Berlin, which will commence running on and after June 10th.

Also from Janesville and Madison, to Sauk, Baraboo, Dodgeville, Mineral Point, Florence, Galena, Dubuque and to various other portions of the state.

Passengers are ticketed to and from Madison to Chicago at \$5.00; and to and from Janesville to Chicago at \$3.00.

N. B. The price from Milwaukee to all eastern points is the same as from Chicago, which makes the Milwaukee route the cheapest, by several dollars.

Michigan Central Railroad.
Great Central R. R. Line.

Canada Railroad open from Detroit to Niagara Falls.

Only Direct and Connected Line of Railroad FROM Chicago to Albany, New York & Boston.

PASSENGERS GOING EAST
Can now take the NEW SHORT ROUTE, avoiding a long tedious journey around the south shore of Lake Erie.

30 miles less than by Michigan Southern and New York Central Railroads.

5 miles less than by Michigan Southern and N. Y. & Erie Railroads to New York.

The great distance saved, the easy grades and large amount of air line, make it the most desirable route to Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston.

MORNING EXPRESS
Leaves Chicago daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M.

EVENING EXPRESS
Leaves Chicago daily (Sundays excepted), at 9 P. M.

WANT OF ENTHUSIASM.—The Nebraska papers are very busy in representing that the recent meeting at Madison was a lifeless affair, that there was a want of enthusiasm that did not augur well for the success of the movement. That there was a lack of the wild excitement which sometimes characterizes political gatherings, we are ready to admit, yet we look upon it as an encouraging sign, rather than otherwise. There was the calmness of determination about it; the intelligent consciousness of a national wrong perpetrated in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, not to be redressed by the mere blustering of words, but by efficient and persistent action; a singleness of purpose to drop other matters of difference for the time being, to unite and concentrate forces upon this one object till it is accomplished. Such are the characteristics exhibited in other states. It is the legitimate effect upon a candid, long enduring people, of off-repeated and long continued acts of aggression on the part of slavery propagandists, and of the consummation of that climax of bad faith, the opening of territory consecrated to freedom by solemn national compact, to the defilement of the accused institution. The public mind at the north will more and more assimilate upon this question. It is not far from unanimous upon it now, but party ties and the hope of party success will hold out against it to some extent. We do not repudiate partisanship; we respect it when adhered to under a consciousness of correct principles. But when we see the citizens of one section of the country, abandoning all party issues, and uniting heart and hand in the enforcement of measures highly obnoxious to other sections, it is time to meet such tactics in their own way, as a matter of self-preservation.

Such are some of the considerations that will actuate and animate the opponents of the Nebraska law, at the coming elections in the different states, and he who calculates that these forces are inert because not noisy, is preparing himself to be disappointed in the result.

SICKNESS AT PORT WASHINGTON.—An express reached this city, Sunday afternoon, from Port Washington, 25 miles north, for a physician and medicine; the cholera having broken out there and much apprehension prevailing. It appears that the first case, among the American residents, occurred Thursday evening, and from that time till Sunday morning there had been 15 or 20 cases; and 8 or 10 deaths. Doctors McKnight and Garner, both skillful and experienced physicians, promptly responded to the call for help, and went up to Port Washington Sunday evening. We trust that their presence and counsel were effectual in allaying the panic and staying the pestilence. Among the victims of the disease were Mr. Lawrence, (brother-in-law of the late P. W. Badgley of this city,) his wife and child.

We hear that several cases of cholera have occurred at Watertown and in Concord, Jefferson county. Indeed there is scarcely a locality exempt from this season. —*Mil. Sent.*

While in many places this fearful disease is carrying dismay and death into many households, we have thus far been mercifully exempted from its ravages. In the early part of the warm season there were two deaths in this city which were pronounced to be from cholera by the attending physicians. Even these cases, however, are disputed, and we do not assume to pass judgment upon them. But since that time, embracing a period of several weeks of unparalleled hot weather, and with every facility to sickness, our town has enjoyed an unusual degree of health. The complaints always incident to the season have scarcely existed at all, and there has been no such thing as an attack even of the prevailing epidemic, or a severe case of cholera morbus, while there seems to have been an entire indifference among our citizens generally as to their habits, and the ordinary precautions dictated by prudence seem to have been wholly disregarded. How long this exemption from a visitation of a disease that is sorely afflicting many of our neighbors is to continue, no one can tell, and whether the disregard of precautionary measures will not, ere the season closes, invite the pestilence, is equally uncertain. But it is true that our city has escaped thus far, and it is also true that in all former seasons it has either wholly escaped or known but an isolated case or two. The very fact of escape heretofore has created a settled feeling of safety, and probably to this feeling is attributable much of our freedom from the disease.

A GENUINE "KNOW NOTHING."—A good story told by some of our citizens who were in Washington some weeks since, runs in this wise: A citizen of that city put up \$1000 on a bet with the landlord of a very popular hotel, a staunch democrat, that the "know nothing" candidate for mayor would be elected over his democratic competitor. Winning the bet, he called for the money, and received a check therefor. He then proposed to his democratic friend to put up the entire stake against an equal amount that the "know nothings" would elect the next president of the United States. To this his friend demurred, but added—"I will tell you what I will do. I'll double the bet, that we elected a "know nothing" when we elected Franklin Pierce." It is needless to say that the bet was declined.

WHIG CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—We notice that the whig central committee of the sixth congressional district has called a convention to be held at Rockford on the 6th day of September, to nominate a candidate for congress. We believe it is generally understood that Mr. Washburn will be unanimously nominated, if he will accept it. —*Chicago Tribune.*

THE WHEAT CROP has all been gathered in Ohio, and is much better than was anticipated. We felt sure that the accounts of the ravages of the fly were greatly exaggerated, and we could not publish two columns of extracts on the subject, from our exchanges, which would materially modify those published two weeks since. —*Ohio Farmer.*

SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN.

Ableman, plaintiff in error, vs. State of Wisconsin ex rel. Booth, defendant in error.

Synopsis of Opinion by Whittier, C. J.

The relation in this case presented a petition to Justice Smith of this court, setting forth that he was unlawfully deprived of his liberty, and praying that a writ of habeas corpus might be issued to bring him before the said justice, together with the cause of his imprisonment, in order that he might be liberated if it should be found that his confinement was illegal.

The petition for the writ stated particularly that the petitioner was restrained of his liberty, by reason of a pretended warrant, a copy of which was appended to the petition. By this copy it appears that Winfield Smith, acting as a commissioner of the U. S., had upon an examination of the petitioner, for an alleged offence against the laws of the U. S., ordered the petitioner to recognize with sufficient sureties in the sum of two thousand dollars, for his appearance at a term of the district court of the U. S. to be held at Madison, on the first Monday of July, then next, and that in default of the recognition the marshal was commanded to deliver the petitioner to the common jail, &c.

The said copy also contains a recital that the petitioner had been charged on oath, "with having on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1864, at the city of Milwaukee in said county and district, unlawfully aided, assisted, and abetted a person named Joshua Glover held to service or labor in the state of Missouri, under the laws thereof and being the property of one Benammi S. Garland, and having escaped therefrom into the state of Wisconsin, to escape from the lawful custody of Charles C. Cotton, a deputy of the marshal of the United States, for the district of Wisconsin, the said Charles C. Cotton having then and there arrested and taken into custody the said Joshua Glover by virtue of a warrant issued by the Judge of the United States for said district, pursuant to the provisions of the act of congress in that case made and provided—approved September 18, 1850." The petitioner having been lodged in jail in default of bail, the writ of habeas corpus was issued and served, and the prisoner was brought before Justice Smith, before whom such proceedings were had that he was discharged.

A writ of certiorari was issued to bring the record of these proceedings before this court in order to correct any error that might have been committed.

The following are the points decided.

1. The cause came properly before this court by certiorari to bring up the record of the proceedings before Justice Smith. Rev. Stat. 29, 1 Wis. R. 317.

2. A justice of this court has power to issue in vacation writs of habeas corpus, returnable before himself at chambers. Rev. Stat. 626, Sess. L. '52, chap. 395.

3. The rule that the court whose jurisdiction first attaches to a case, will retain it, notwithstanding proceedings may be subsequently commenced in other courts of concurrent jurisdiction, cannot apply in this case to prevent the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus, by a justice of this court, since a commissioner is not an officer of the courts of the United States; for the courts or judges are responsible for his acts, his powers and duties being particularly prescribed in the acts of congress; and a commissioner cannot with any propriety be called a judicial officer. Cons. of U. S., Art. 3, Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee 1 Wheat. R. 305. But apart from any considerations of the powers of commissioners to bring the case within the rule, it must appear that the district court of the U. S. had the case pending before it, which was made by the issuing and service of the writ of habeas corpus, that the question of the legality of the imprisonment of the petitioner was then pending before that court, and this the facts in the case do not show. They merely show the ordinary case of a person imprisoned under color of legal process for an alleged offence. In such case the investigation of the legality of his imprisonment does not necessarily involve an enquiry into the question of his guilt or innocence, or of his liability to be held to answer for the alleged offence. Sims' case 7 Cush. R. 7 Cowan R. 471, 10 Johns. R. 328. State courts or officers are not deprived of the power to issue the writ of habeas corpus in all cases where a citizen of this state is held in custody on the ground of an alleged violation of a law of the U. S. by Rev. Stat. chap. 124, sec. 21.

4. There being no valid objection to issuing the writ of habeas corpus and bringing the prisoner before Justice Smith, the question next arises whether the prisoner was lawfully discharged.

The return of the marshal to the habeas corpus sets out substantially the same reason for the detention of the prisoner as that stated in the petition for the writ.

The first objection taken to the return is that it does not set forth a valid warrant. Upon this point the court concurs in the opinion of the justice, who discharged the prisoner. The warrant fails to state any offence under the act of congress in question, inasmuch as it does not show for what purpose Glover was in the custody of the deputy marshal. He may have been in custody pursuant to the act of congress, approved September 18, 1850, and not have been arrested as a fugitive from labor. A warrant should contain a general statement of the offence in order to justify an arrest.

It is further objected to the return of the marshal, admitting Glover to have been arrested as a fugitive from labor under the act of congress, approved September 18, 1850, still the arrest was unlawful, for the reason that the act is unconstitutional and void—and it is no crime to aid a person to escape from unlawful imprisonment.

The act of February 12, 1793, differs in principle from that of September 18, 1850. By the

former act the person to whom the service or labor was due, was authorized to seize or arrest the fugitive, and take him before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the U. S., residing or being within the state, or before any magistrate of a county, city, or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest was made; and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony or affidavit taken and certified by a magistrate of any such state or territory, that the person so seized owed service or labor under the laws of the state, to the claimant, it became the duty of the judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to the claimant, his agent or attorney, which was sufficient warrant for the removal of the fugitive to the state or territory from which he escaped. It will be observed that by the act of 1793, the alleged fugitive was taken before an officer who decided upon the question of the surrender of the fugitive, upon proof submitted to him.

The act of 1850 differs from that of 1793 in two essential particulars. By the act of 1850, certain officers called commissioners are authorized to make the surrender and give the certificate, and the testimony to show the fact that the alleged fugitive owed service or labor, and that he has escaped, is not to be weighed by the commissioner, but has an effect given to it by the act, independent entirely of the opinion of the commissioner in regard to its sufficiency. The 10th section of the act provides that when any person held to service or labor in any state or territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such labor or service shall be due, or his agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party; whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matter so proved, and also a general description of the party so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be, and a transcript of such record authenticated by the attestation of the clerk, and of the seal of said court, being produced in any other state or territory or district, in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner or other officer authorized by the law of the U. S. to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up; shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. Adjudications upon the act of 1793 could not decide all the questions raised by that of 1850.

In Priggs' case, 16 Pet. R. 640, decided in 1842, the question before the supreme court of the U. S. was whether Priggs had the right to seize without process in the state of Pennsylvania, Margaret Morgan, a fugitive slave, and remand her to the state of Maryland. The judges decided that he had the power, and discuss the power of congress to legislate on the subject of the recapture of fugitives from labor, and they were all of opinion that congress had the power, a majority holding that the power was exclusive, and that the state could not pass laws even in aid of the legislation of congress.

Of course nothing could be decided in this case respecting the power of commissioners to give the certificate mentioned in the act of 1850, nor has there been since, in any case before the supreme court of the U. S.; and no case before that court has, by its record, distinctly presented the question raised in this case as to the right of a person claimed as a fugitive from labor, to have the facts which must be proved before he can be surrendered to the claimant, tried and decided by a jury.

Whatever might be the opinion of this court, were there no adjudications upon the question as to the power of congress to provide by law for the surrender of fugitives from labor, still the question "whether an alleged fugitive is entitled to a jury trial before his surrender, is an open one in that court which has the power finally to decide all questions growing out of an alleged violation of the constitution by an act of congress.

This court is of opinion that so much of the act of 1850, above referred to, as refers to the commissioners for decision the questions of fact which are to be established by evidence before the alleged fugitive can be delivered up to the claimant, is repugnant to the constitution of the U. S., and therefore void, for two reasons: 1st, because it attempts to confer upon those officers judicial powers; 2d, because it is a denial of the right of the alleged fugitive to have those questions tried and decided by a jury which we think is given him by the constitution of the U. S.

Congress cannot vest any portion of judicial power in any tribunals created by itself unless in the manner mentioned in the 1st section of the 3d article of the constitution of the U. S., except in the case of territories, for which congress has provided for the appointment of judges with a different tenure of office from that fixed by the constitution, claiming to derive the power from that clause in the constitution which gives congress "power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the U. S."

The 5th article of amendments to the constitution of the U. S. provides that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," and although it has been urged that a slave is not a person in the sense of the term as used in this amendment, yet the objection is answered by the consideration that persons who are free are liable to be arrested and deprived of their liberty by virtue of this act, without due process of law, a phrase which includes the idea of a trial by jury.

The court do not give an opinion upon the question whether a slave escaping into a free state, does not thereby become free by virtue of the local law, subject only to be delivered up

to servitude upon due proof, but by the act in question, an undoubtedly free citizen of a free state may be deprived of his liberty without due process of law. And though he may regain his freedom, the slave state to which he is taken, is by force of the law of that state, and not by virtue of the act of congress in question, for under that he has been adjudged a slave, and by force of it he has been taken as a slave by the person adjudged to be his owner, his agent or attorney, from the state where he was arrested to the state from which it is alleged he has escaped.

This court is therefore obliged to conclude that the alleged fugitive from labor is taken back to the state from which he is said to have escaped, not as a person merely charged with being a slave, but as a person who has been proved and adjudged to be a slave, and as seems clear, without due process of law; without having his rights passed upon and determined by a jury of his peers. We think it essential that his rights should be maintained by all courts and all tribunals, and for the reasons above given the order made in this cause discharging the relator is affirmed.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The New York Tribune of last Thursday publishes a despatch from its Washington correspondent to the effect that he has positive and undeniable information that a treaty is about concluded between Mr. Gregg, U. S. commissioner, and the government of the islands, for their annexation to the United States forthwith. The correspondent adds:

"The unsettled question in relation to the annexation is, whether the islands shall come in as a territory or a state. Mr. Gregg insists on the former. The administration here at Washington is perfectly advised as to the position of the negotiations. This is kept a profound secret at Honolulu to all out of the court circle. The king and privy council have the constitutional power to make the treaty, and in fear of filibustering or something else in the way of foreign invasion, they are exercising it. The native population is undoubtedly opposed to annexation, while a majority of the foreign residents desire it."

NEBRASKA AND THE HARDOR BILL.—John Wentworth, M. C. from Illinois, writes as follows to his paper, the Chicago Democrat:

The Nebraska democrats of the north west, are furious to have the president sign the river and harbor bill. They say that it is the only thing that will save them, that it is hard work to stand up against the extension of slavery in Kansas, and that a veto on top of that would be entirely ruinous. If the application and even tears of those men will save the bill, it is safe enough. They beg hard.

The bill is so constructed that Gen. Pierce must sign the bill or deny the constitutional power. For the estimates are his own in every respect.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—A correspondent of the Union Herald says that in Waterville, N. Y., as the Waterville artillery were returning from Hamilton, where they had been to assist in the celebration of the day previous, the magazine upon which two men were sitting, and which was drawn by four horses, was ignited by the friction of some gun caps which had been carelessly left in it, and about fifteen pounds of powder, exploded with a loud report, filling the air for many feet around with buffalo robes, cushions, and fragments of the wagon.

"There was so much smoke that it was impossible to see what became of the unlucky occupants of the seat; but as it cleared away, we discovered one of them getting up from the ground, and the other half a mile distant, astride one of the wheel horses, his clothes on fire in many places, and exhibiting the tallest specimen of flying artillery we ever saw. It appeared upon inquiry that the driver was blown up the length of the reins, falling back on the pole to the gun, and afterwards getting on one of the horses, he succeeded in stopping them. But the most remarkable of all, nobody was seriously injured, although one of them is somewhat stiff."

The report of the explosion, though dull and heavy, was heard for miles around. The driver's companion, after rising from the ground, expressed a regret that his associate should have parted from him so unceremoniously; and he had no time to bid him good bye."

THE GREAT BELL OF VIENNA.—For a birthday excursion, I yesterday ascended the tower of St. Stephen, which rises up to the enormous height of 459 feet. About 200 feet above the floor we reached the cathedral bell, the largest in Germany, weighing 3,400 pounds. A small family could live conveniently under the immense structure. Eight men are required to ring it, as the clapper alone weighs 1,400 lbs. It was cast in 1711, by the Emperor Joseph I. from 180 Turkish cannon taken by the Austrians. At the height of 250 feet is the clock.

In a room with the latter is stationed a man to watch for the breaking out of fires in the city and suburbs. By means of a fine telescope he takes the angle on a chart prepared for the purpose and finds the street and house. The alarm is then given. I ascended to the top of the tower, but as it inclines three feet from a perpendicular, and trembles at the slightest blow, I did not remain long so dizzy a height.

J. T. Bailey, Esq., well known to many of our citizens, died very suddenly on his farm near Watertown, on the 7th inst., from the effect it is thought of drinking cold water on returning much heated from his fields. Mr. Bailey was among the pioneer settlers of the country, and was esteemed by all for his many good qualities. —*Jeffersonian.*

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—This thoroughfare has declared a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent., and a stock dividend of seven per cent., for the same time. The total receipts for June were \$120,079 55.

A LEVIATHAN.—The barque "Great West" is completing her cargo to day. She is loading fifty five thousand bushels of oats—the largest cargo ever taken from this port. —*Chicago Journal, Saturday.*

A LADY WITH A WOODEN LEG.—Henry, who formerly consulted us about a young lady with a wooden leg, has now brought the matter to a crisis by marrying her, and now, after a month's experience, an entire honeymoon, Henry says: "I am happy to say that a wooden leg is not a bad bargain." Married couples should be so. Henry also refused to give up the wooden leg for a cork one, as she said she detested false appearances. She is always at home, except when she goes out with myself; she never flirts with other men; she never dances at a party; she requires but one stocking and boot or shoe, and these serve her a long time, as she does not walk much, and she is not unpleasant to walk with; she differs very little from other young women. The only expense of a wooden leg is the breaking of a strap, which is easily repaired, and the supplying a little gutta serena for the end of it, to prevent noise in walking. Balancing profit against loss, a lady with a wooden leg is rather profitable, not to speak of other benefits. I find in Jessie all that enjoyment could desire. —*Family Herald.*

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A good looking husband, eight children, and a happy home. As these rights are easily obtained, we hope the sisterhood will take them into consideration. This will pay better than holding offices or sitting on a jury.

TRUSDELL, JORDAN & BENNETT.
Attorneys at Law

Having completed an accurate abstract of the TITLE, TAX AND JUDGMENT RECORDS of Rock County, are prepared to furnish full and reliable information respecting the ownership of Real Estate in said county, and all liens on such estate by Judgment, Mortgage or otherwise.

They will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the negotiation of Loans, payment of Taxes, and the redemption of land from Tax Sales, and generally to all such business as properly belongs to a

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.
Business in the courts of this and the adjoining counties will be promptly attended to.
Office—Second Story of Empire Block.
Janesville, Wis., May 28th, 1861.

1854. L. J. HIGBY, 1854.
Forwarding, Commission and Produce

Will contract to forward Goods or Produce to or from any ports East or West, by responsible lines by Railroad or Canal, will attend to selling grain or other produce at the Railroad Depot here, all which, with my NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Mammoth Pier, give me advantages more convenient to country merchants than any other house here.

Milwaukee, March 20th, 1854. 30m8

BADGER STATE BANK.

MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS.
Particular attention paid to collections.
SIGHT DRAFTS on the principal cities of the Union constantly for sale, and also Drafts on Great Britain, in sums to suit purchasers.

September 1st 1858. E. L. DIMOCK, Cashier.

Zachariah Bank of W. J. Bad & Co., Milwaukee.

Bank of Racine, Racine. H. J. ULMAN, Cashier.

Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac. A. G. BUTLER, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICE.

JANESVILLE, MAY 21, 1858.

A messenger of this company leaves this city tri-weekly, connecting at Chicago with daily lines to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all the principal cities in the United States and Canada. Collections made at any point on their route: Gold, Silver, Bank Notes and Express matter generally forwarded with dispatch, and all business entrusted to them will be forwarded with their accustomed promptness.

Proprietors: WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., New York. Buffalo.

W. W. HOLDEN, Agent.

JANESVILLE CITY BANK.

MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE.

Drafts for Sale on all the principal cities of the Union and Great Britain.

This Bank will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposits, County Orders, &c. &c.

For our customers, approved paper discounted to any amount.

Bills, Notes &c., received for collection without charge—proceeds retained immediately, less current rate of exchange.

HENRY B. RUNYER, Pres't.

J. H. VERMILY, Cashier.

DIED.

In this city, Monday evening, 24th inst. EDGAR WILLIS, son of Charles Stevens, aged four months.

L. F. PATTEN.

LOST—A small Pocket Diary. bound in black morocco and gilt. Any person having found the same will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at the office of Sloan and Foster.

JANESVILLE, July 26, 1864.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after this date a Messenger of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, will leave this city daily for Milwaukee, Madison and intermediate points on the M. & M. Railroad, for the purpose of carrying Gold, Silver, Bank Notes and Express matter generally. Patronage respectfully solicited.

JANESVILLE, July 26, 1864. W. W. HOLDEN, Agent.

AN ORDINANCE.

To prevent the running at large of dogs, and to authorize the destruction of the same in a summary manner.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. That every person residing in the city of Janesville owning or having in his or her possession, any dog or bitch and suffering the same to run at large, shall be entitled to a license for such dog or bitch, and ten dollars for every bitch thus suffered to run at large, unless protected as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Any person paying to the treasurer of the city one dollar for each dog and five dollars for each bitch shall be entitled to a license for such dog or bitch to run at large, to the end of the year in which such license is issued. Provided such person procuring a license shall put upon the neck of such dog or bitch so licensed a collar of the color of the collar with the owner's name engraved thereon in legible letters, and shall pay the city clerk fifty cents for granting such license.

And provided further that such dog or bitch so licensed, shall be securely fastened so as to prevent them from biting. Persons complying with the provisions of this section shall not be liable to the penalties named in the first section of this ordinance.

Sec. 3. All dogs or bitches running at large in this city which are not securely fastened so as to prevent their biting shall be liable to be killed.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the city marshal to enforce rigidly the penalties and provisions of this ordinance, and he shall also be the duty of the said marshal of any person under his direction to kill any dog or bitch which he may find running at large, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance. Provided however that the dog or bitch belonging to any person living out of the city, and being in the city on business, shall not be liable to be killed in the day-time.

J. BODWELL DOE, Mayor.

Passed July 22d, 1864.

Attest: ANOS F. FICHARD, Clerk.

LET THEM THAT THIRSTETH COME.

SODA WATER.

FARWELL & BROTHER, have the pleasure of announcing their Self-Generating Soda fountain now ready and in perfect order for the rest of the season, furnishing the richest of syrups and a cooling beverage.

Jy 26

BOSTON STORE.

Choice Liquors!

The Proprietor of the Boston Store

would inform the public, that he has now on hand

the largest and best assortment of liquors ever offered

for sale at Rock county, which he will sell at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

At a small profit for Cash.

Those wishing a choice article for medicinal and Family purposes, will find it for their interest to purchase of

his stock may be found the following varieties:

Brandy.

Old, Dupuy & Co. Pale and Dark; Old Martell; Fine; Cointreau; Cognac; Old London Brandy; A. Beignett, Pale and Dark; Pale and Dark; Old Cherry; Raspberry; Imperial Blackberry.

Wines.

London Dry Port; Burgundy Port; Pure Port Juice; Old Madeira; Sicily; Woodhouse; Florio; Sweet Malaga and Malmsey; Old Brown and Pale Sherry.

Champagne.

Heidsieck; Crown; Eagle; Tiger and Anchor.

Gin.

Triple Fine Apple; Meder's Swan; Palm Leaf; Old Holland; Schiedam.

Rum.

Old Jamaica; St. Croix; New England.

Whisky.

Old Scotch; Irish; Ohio; Belvidere.

London Porter and Scotch Ale.

A. W. WHEELLOCK.

Jy 26 Main street, opposite the old Stage House.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership

heretofore existing under the name and firm of

Hort & Strong, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

J. E. HORT, J. E. STRONG.

JANESVILLE, July 10th, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned

will continue the general Merchandise business at the OLD STAND of HORT & STRONG, under the name of STRONG & BACON, and will be happy to wait upon the customers and friends of the old concern.

J. E. BACON, J. E. STRONG.

JANESVILLE, July 10th, 1864.

5 CARBOYS White Nitric Acid, expressly for Telegraph use, for sale by

Milwaukee Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

Wisconsin Leather Company
Have removed to their New Four Story
Second Block below United States Hotel, Milwaukee,
second block below United States Hotel, where they
can be found with a full supply of

Leather, Shoe Findings, Oils, &c.

OUR EXTENSIVE TANNERY, at Two Rivers, is now
in full operation, and we can safely challenge competi-
tion in **Quality and Quantity of STOCK.**
Purchasers will do well to CALL before buying in this
market or going east, as we can offer inducements greater
than ever before.

The highest price in cash paid for HIDES, SKINS
AND FELTS, at

No. 80,
second block below United States Hotel.
R. W. ALLEN, E. P. ALLEN,
G. W. ALLEN, W. M. ALLEN,
Caravanca, N. Y. Milwaukee, Wis.
Cross Whitcomb, Two Rivers.

Spring and Summer!
MILWAUKEE
HARDWARE & IRON STORE
HENRY J. NAZRO & Co.,
Sign of the Padlock.

Will be receiving during the Spring and
Summer heavy additions to their ENORMOUS
STOCK.
Please give it your attention Wholesale and Retail
Dealers.

GOOD GOODS LOW PRICES AND QUICK SALES!
English, German and American
Hardware, Iron and Steel,
1000 Tons assorted all kinds.

GRINDSTONES,
100 Tons common Ohio, 40x1800 lbs.
100 " best Berea, 40x1800 lbs.

Farming Utensils.
800 doz. Hay Rakes, different kinds.
500 Grain Cradles, several different kinds.
100 doz. 3 Tined Forks.
100 " 2 Tined " "
50 " 4 Tined " "
50 " assorted Manure Forks.
500 " Hand Hoes.
100 " Cast Steel Hoes.
100 " Scythe Snaths.

Cultivator Teeth, Harrow Teeth, &c. &c.

SCYTHES.
100 doz. Blood's Scythes.
100 " assorted kinds Scythes.
300 boxes assorted Scythe stones.

All the above Goods sold to the COUNTRY MER-
CHANTS at Low Prices and on favorable terms.

Nails, Nails!
5000 Kegs assorted Keyhole, Sable and other makes.
1000 " Finishing, Fence and Barrel.
1000 " Wrought and Cut Spike.

Glass, Glass!
1000 Boxes first quality Glass, 8x10 to 24x30.
1000 " 3d and 8d quality do do.

Full and Heavy Stocks of the following:
Pump Chain, 1 1/2 x 1/4, Pump Fixtures, Pump Tubing,
White Lead, Cast Iron Well Curb, Pump
Lead Pipe, Steel Lead.

200 Doz. Ames & Rowland's SHOVELS AND SPADES.
Manilla Rope, Red Cord,
Hemp and Jute Rope, Clothes Lines,
Sash, Putty,
Simmons' Duct, Hunt's, Collins', Genuine and
Leverett's AXES.

Tinner's Stock.
Tinner's Tools, Sheet Iron,
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Copper,
Wire, Tin Plate,
Fig and Brander rods.

Tin Ware.
We are manufacturing largely for wholesaling, and
Warrant all to be perfect and not to leak.

House Trimmings.
The fullest and largest assortment in the State.

Cabinet Makers!
Curled Hair, Moss, Sofa Springs, Hair Cloth, Locks,
Knobs, &c. &c.

To Blacksmiths.
We are still supplied with the Largest Stock in the
State, and the greatest variety.

We would call your particular attention to a NEW
ARTICLE OF STEEL FOR PLOUGHS.
Also, our Shoe Shape and Nail Rods.

Platform and Counter Scales.
INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND PACKING.
Train & Co's Liverpool & Boston Line of
Packet Ships.

Prepaid Passage Certificates for sale by English,
Irish, German, &c., please give your attention.
We thank our friends throughout the State for the
very liberal patronage extended to our firm the past
year, and trust we may continue to merit their confi-
dence.
HENRY J. NAZRO, New York.
JOHN NAZRO, Jr., Milwaukee.
May 15th, 1854.

RAILROAD STORE!

I WISH to call attention, as I have
done before,
To the Goods I am receiving now at the Railroad Store,
Where all the newest Fashions, to suit the young and
old.

The richest and the cheapest goods in Janesville, will
be sold.

My large and splendid stock of Lawns to show I'm al-
ways willing.
The price, as all the Ladies know, is from sixpence to a
shilling.

I've Fine Black Silks from Italy, and colored ones that's
rare,
Flaid, Grosgrains and Marcellaines, and Florences to
spare.

And much a lot of Hosiery, I know cannot be beat,
And Gloves a great variety, they are so very neat.
Just now, when Spring is coming, and every thing looks
bright.

For a glove to suit the season, the color should be light.
There are other Goods for Ladies, of which they ought
to know,
That I keep in those blue boxes, and am always pleased
to show.

Such as Blouse and Linen Edging, Cotton and Cambric,
Muslin and Cambric Needwork, and Gimps of every
hue.

Those Undereaves and Chemisettes I almost had for-
got,
And Ladies' Needwork Collars, so beautifully wrought,
With Bishop Lawns and Cambrics, and Muslin fine
and neat,
And Lace to make old ladies' Caps and trim them off
complete.

And to carry Sol's "director rays," I've Parasols to
offer every price, and color—they please the Ladies well—
And Umbrellas cheap for Gent's, or so at least they say.
For lots of them get carried off, on every rainy day.

To puff, or curl, or plait the hair, no better can you
find;
And every kind of Buttons for dresses, coats and vests,
To sell by the gross or dozen—they are the very best.

And for Gentlemen and Little Boys I have Fashionable
Hats,
Silk, Beaver, Leghorn, Panama, and cloth and leather
Caps;
And for infants, Hats with feathers and ribbons gay
and bright.

And Little Caps with tassels drab, orange, blue and
white.

I have stacks of Linen, of yellow, brown and white,
And every other kind, of Summer Goods that's right
To make up into coats and pantaloons and vests—
As large a stock as any, that ever was brought West.

They say long advertisements, are not the nearest
road,
And that that's to be said, as oft, when least is said,
In view of this, I'll close my bill, and here I bid you
all,
Whenever you come to Janesville, be sure and give me
a call.

Janesville, June 5th, 1854.

IRA P. BALLOU.

Philadelphia Drug Store.

WEST SIDE THE RIVER.



Ogilvie & Barrows

RESPECTFULLY give notice to their friends
and the public, that they have now in Store a large
and complete assortment of Goods pertaining to their
line of business, which they offer at usual upon the
most satisfactory terms to cash purchasers.

TO PHYSICIANS.
They respectfully commend their stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS,
as being about the fullest and most complete in the
interior of the State, and comprising many Medicinal
Agents recently introduced to the notice of the Faculty.
The care taken in selecting their goods, and the
attention bestowed upon this important branch of their
trade, will, it is thought, be apparent at once, and they
accordingly invite an examination by the Profession,
promising, that while they offer PURE AND UNADUL-
TERATED ARTICLES, the Prices shall be at the Low-
est possible mark.

To Surgeons and Dentists.
The subscribers have just received from the New York
Surgical Instrument Manufactory a supply of their
Celebrated Instruments, to which they ask the attention
of Physicians and Surgeons, which they offer at Manu-
facturers' Prices, adding freight and insurance.
OGILVIE & BARROWS,
West side the River.

TO DAGUERREAN ARTISTS.
The subscribers have just received from the New York
Surgical Instrument Manufactory a supply of their
Celebrated Instruments, to which they ask the attention
of Physicians and Surgeons, which they offer at Manu-
facturers' Prices, adding freight and insurance.
OGILVIE & BARROWS,
West side the River.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully call the at-
tention of Daguerreotypists, and others interested,
to their stock of
Artists Materials, Chemicals, &c.,
which comprises all the articles used in the Photo-
graphic Art, including the most BEAUTIFUL MINIA-
TURE CASES AND LOCKERS, in all styles to be found
in the country, all of which they offer at the very low-
est prices, and guarantee satisfaction to every purchas-
er.
OGILVIE & BARROWS,
Janesville, June 24, 1854.

BEESWAX for sale at
PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

**A LARGE Assortment of FANCY HAIR
BRUSHES AND COMBS** at
PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

WINDOW GLASS—French and American
for sale by
OGILVIE & BARROWS.

GLUE of a Superior Quality for sale at
PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

PERFUMERY—The undersigned have just
received a Large Assortment of LUBIN'S and HAR-
RISON'S CELEBRATED PERFUMERY, which they offer
to dealers at a small advance on cost.
OGILVIE & BARROWS,
Philadelphia Drug Store.

YAYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL:
For the Cure of
**COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, BRON-
CHITIS, CROUP, ASTH-
MA, WHOOPING-COUGH
AND CONSUMPTION.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS not being regular agents
for the sale of the above named Medicines, offer it
to the public at the rate of SEVEN SHILLINGS A BOT-
TLE, which is the wholesale price, pledging themselves
to sell the genuine article only.
Also, AYRES' CELEBRATED PILLS, for Sale at the
Philadelphia Drug Store.
OGILVIE & BARROWS.

To Builders and Painters.
A FULL SUPPLY OF
THOMPSON'S PURE LEAD,
Silver, Brass and American Zinc,
Lined Oil, boiled and raw, Turpentine,
Paint Brushes, all kinds,
Painters' Colors, &c. &c.,
Always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, at
412 PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

500 GALLONS LINSEED OIL
Just received and for sale by the Barrel or
Gallon, at the Philadelphia Drug Store.
OGILVIE & BARROWS.

A New Store in Janesville!
**THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store**

J. KENYON is now receiving a New Stock of
Goods from New York, which he will sell at ex-
tremely LOW PRICES, consisting in part as follows:
CLOTHING of all kinds, Shirts, Collars,
Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks,
Silk and Linen H'd'k's,
Hosiery, a full assortment,
Kid, Silk and Lisle Thread GLOVES,
Suspenders, Belts, &c. &c.
I would also call particular attention to my Stock of
Hats & Caps.
Moleskin, Drab, Beaver, Wool, Panama, Leghorn, Palm-
leaf & Marcella Hats, Children's Fancy Hats and Caps,
and in fact everything in that branch, of the Latest
Style will be found at the EMPORIUM.

Boots & Shoes,
In any quantity, which I purchased from the Manu-
facturers, and can afford to sell them MUCH LOWER
than the usual price.

And now, One Word to the Ladies.
I have a nice assortment of
Ladies Congress Gaiters, do Tan colored do,
do Slippers, do Satin Gaitered do,
do Enam'd Jenny Lind Misses Peg'd & Sewed Boots,
do Boots, do Colored Gaiters,
do Elastic Gaiters, do Morocco do,
of every quality, all of which will be sold CHEAPER
FOR CASH than at any other store in Janesville.
Please to call and examine (directly opposite S. C.
Spaulding's Jewelry Store) once, if you do not wish
to buy.
N. B.—Mr. FEW, who will be found in the Clothing
Department, feels confident, from his long experience
in the art of CUTTING, that he can suit the most fash-
ionable.
Cutting done and garments made to order—NO FIT
NO PAY.

WEST SIDE!

JUST OPENING a Large Stock of PAPER
HANGINGS, CURTAIN PAPERS and OIL WINDOW
SHADES, of New and Beautiful Designs; Patent
Braided Curtain Trimmings complete. Cords, Tassels, &c.,
at the HOUSE FURNISHING STORE of
COOLEY & BARCOCK,
Janesville, May 12th, 1854.

The Spring & Summer Campaign of

IS NOW OPEN.

A NEW WAR AGAINST HIGH PRICES OF MER-
CHANDISE HAS JUST BROKEN OUT. AT
**THE LITTLE REGULATOR OF
The Dry Goods Trade.**

IMMENSE DAILY ARRIVALS!
Cash System Triumphant!
GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN.

JACKMAN, PARKER & CO. Are
now receiving at their Store, corner of Main and
Milwaukee streets, the most extensive assortment of
Merchandise ever before received at any establishment
in the State, consisting in part of a very general as-
sortment of
**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, READY MADE
CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BONNETS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCK-
ERY AND GLASS WARE, DRIED
FRUIT, SALT, WATER LIME,
GRIND STONES, &c.**

and every thing in the shape of Merchandise that is
wanted in any town or city. In the

DRY GOODS
Department our stock is at present the largest, richest
and most magnificent ever before offered in Janesville.
Among our DRESS GOODS may be found the most
magnificent stock of Plain Black and Watered Gro de
Rhine Silks, and Plain, Plaid and Striped Fancy Silks,
ever offered for sale in Janesville.

The attention of the ladies is particularly directed
to our very extensive assortment of
PLAIN BLACK SILKS.

We have some better Goods than can be found at
any other store in the city, and our prices are as low as
you will have to pay for an inferior article at other
stores; also a very extensive assortment of All Wool
and Silk and Wool, Plain and Figured Bareges, Bar-
rage Delaines, &c.

Among our stock of low priced Dress Goods may be
found
3,000 yds. Fine French Lawns at 5 1/2 c., sold at other
stores at 7 c. per yard.
4,000 do. 9 c., sold at other stores at 12 c. per yard.
2,000 do. 10 c., sold at other stores at 15 c. do.
2,000 do. Bare Delaines 15 c., sold at other stores 25
c. per yard.
10,000 do. Madras Prints, 6 1/2 c., sold at other stores 10c
per yard.

SHAWLS!
In this department we have a very extensive as-
sortment of White Cape, Square and long, Plain and
Figured Cashmere, Black and Colored Silk, Barege, and
everything in the Shawl line, from the lowest price to
the best article in the market.

EMBROIDERY GOODS.
We probably have a better assortment of these Goods
than any other store in the city, and our prices are as low
as you will have to pay for an inferior article at other
stores; also a very extensive assortment of All Wool
and Silk and Wool, Plain and Figured Bareges, Bar-
rage Delaines, &c.

PARASOLS.
We have now in stock 10,000 pairs of PARASOLS. Our immense
stock in these goods compels us to say that we will un-
derstand any establishment in this City, at least 25 per-
cent.

4000 Yards
Fine, Fast Colored French Ginghams this day re-
ceived, that we are selling at 15 c. per yard. They cannot
be matched in town less than 15 c. Call soon, if you
want to save 50 c. per yard in Ginghams, as they are go-
ing fast.

BONNET AND BONNET RIBBONS,
Cheaper than the Cheapest.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Our Clothing Rooms are well stocked with the best
made and most fashionable clothing in the market—
We have the most extensive assortment of all kinds of
clothing in Rock county, and we shall keep up the re-
putation we have already gained, of supplying any of
our neighbors. Among our stock may be found 1,000
Linen Coats, warranted linen, at 75 c. each.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
We have now in store over 20,000 pairs of BOOTS
AND SHOES, of all descriptions, which the people
are requested to take a look at. When they examine
the goods and hear the prices, we know they will pur-
chase.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.
In these goods we have a very extensive stock of the
best ware in the market. Persons wanting full sets of
crockery, will do well to give us a call, as they will
save at least 25 per cent, and get the very best of ware.

GROCERIES.
As usual our stock of these goods is very large and
complete, and the choicest kind of goods. We have a
large stock of that splendid YOUNG HUSBAND
TEA, that we have been selling so much of. Good Sugar
for 45 c.

In conclusion, we would say that we find the Cash
System the only one that will win. We buy our goods
cheap for cash, and shall sell them for the same, and
no other way; and consequently those that buy and
sell on a credit of a year, eighteen months or two years,
as the case may be, cannot sell goods at our prices—
THAT'S ALL. For the benefit of our assertion, call and
examine our goods and prices.

Remember the Store, corner Main & Milwaukee streets.
J. JACKMAN, J. PARKER,
J. PARKER, J. PARKER,
THOS. KAPPEL,
Janesville, June 5th, 1854.

A GREAT MISTAKE.
J. B. CROSBY & Co.
HAVE just returned from New York and
Boston, and purchased so large a stock of Merchandise
that they have not room to store them, and to remedy
this, they have concluded to mark their goods
down at

A TRIFLE ABOVE COST,
which will crowd their store with customers and ensure
large and heavy sales, thus making room for goods yet
to arrive. Ladies and Gentlemen,

THIS IS NO HUMBUG,
but a REALITY, and to be convinced of this fact per-
sons, who have not time to examine the stock, see the
amount of goods they have in store, (and but a portion
of their stock has yet arrived,) enquire the price, and
you will acknowledge that we will sell you

GOOD GOODS, at nearly half the Price,
that other Merchants charge. We shall not mention
a few leading articles and their prices, and sell the bal-
ance of stock at higher rates, as other Merchants do, but
shall mark our whole stock at a small regular profit,
and adhere strictly to the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
Our stock consists of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY
GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS AND
SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c. &c., at which we
invite special attention, as to quality and price, as we
are determined that

**Every Sale shall give Full and Perfect
Satisfaction.**
Auction or shop worn goods which are not cheap, at a
price we do not deal in; but buy only the best
grade of goods, and of the latest styles. We are the
only stock in Janesville that do, &c. &c., to which we
invite special attention, as to quality and price, as we
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1854 SPRING TRADE 1854

OR—
DRUGS, MEDICINES.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.
NOW OPEN!
NEW GOODS RECEIVED, AND THE HEAVIEST
STOCK IN THE INTERIOR.



FARWELL & BRO.

THE above cut is taken from a daguerreotype
of the front of the NEW AND SPLENDID STORE,
erected especially for the Drug Trade, and fitted up in
the most improved style.

TO THE TRADE.
We would offer inducements never before realized by
purchasers. To replenish their stock from us, all we
ask is 10 per cent from eastern prices,

WANT OF ENTHUSIASM.—The Nebraska papers are very busy in representing that the recent meeting at Madison was a lifeless affair, that there was a want of enthusiasm that did not augur well for the success of the movement. That there was a lack of the wild excitement which sometimes characterizes political gatherings, we are ready to admit, yet we look upon it as an encouraging sign, rather than otherwise. There was the calmness of determination about it; the intelligent consciousness of a national wrong perpetrated in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, not to be redressed by the mere blustering of words, but by efficient and persistent action; a singleness of purpose to drop other matters of difference for the time being, to unite and concentrate forces upon this one object till it is accomplished. Such are the characteristics exhibited in other states. It is the legitimate effect upon a candid, long enduring people, of oft-repeated and long continued acts of aggression on the part of slavery propagandists, and of the consummation of that climax of bad faith, the opening of territory consecrated to freedom by solemn national compact, to the defilement of the accused institution. The public mind at the north will more and more assimilate upon this question. It is not far from unanimous upon it now, but party ties and the hope of party success will hold out against it to some extent. We do not repudiate partisanship; we respect it when adhered to under a consciousness of correct principles. But when we see the citizens of one section of the country, abandoning all party issues, and uniting heart and hand in the enforcement of measures highly obnoxious to other sections, it is time to meet such tactics in their own way, as a matter of self-preservation.

Such are some of the considerations that will actuate and animate the opponents of the Nebraska law, at the coming elections in the different states, and he who calculates that these forces are inert because not noisy, is preparing himself to be disappointed in the result.

SICKNESS AT PORT WASHINGTON.—An express reached this city, Sunday afternoon, from Port Washington, 25 miles north, for a physician and medicine; the cholera having broken out there and much apprehension prevailing. It appears that the first case, among the American residents, occurred Thursday evening, and from that time till Sunday morning there had been 16 or 20 cases, and 8 or 10 deaths. Doctors McKnight and Garner, both skillful and experienced physicians, promptly responded to the call for help, and went up to Port Washington Sunday evening. We trust that their presence and counsel were effectual in allaying the panic and staying the pestilence. Among the victims of the disease were Mr. Lawrence, (brother-in-law of the late P. W. Badgley of this city,) his wife and child.

We hear that several cases of cholera have occurred at Watertown and in Concord, Jefferson county. Indeed there is scarcely a locality exempt from it this season.—*Mil. Sent.*

While in many places this fearful disease is carrying dismay and death into many households, we have thus far been mercifully exempted from its ravages. In the early part of the warm season there were two deaths in this city which were pronounced to be from cholera by the attending physicians. Even these cases, however, are disputed, and we do not assume to pass judgment upon them. But since that time, embracing a period of several weeks of unparalleled hot weather, and with every liability to sickness, our town has enjoyed an unusual degree of health. The complaints always incident to the season have scarcely existed at all, and there has been no such thing as an attack even of the prevailing epidemic, or a severe case of cholera morbus, while there seems to have been an entire indifference among our citizens generally as to their habits, and the ordinary precautions dictated by prudence seem to have been wholly disregarded. How long this exemption from a visitation of a disease that is sorely afflicting many of our neighbors is to continue, no one can tell, and whether the disregard of precautionary measures will not, ere the season closes, invite the pestilence, is equally uncertain. But it is true that our city has escaped thus far, and it is also true that in all former seasons it has either wholly escaped or known but an isolated case or two. The very fact of escape heretofore has created a settled feeling of safety, and probably to this feeling is attributable much of our freedom from the disease.

A GENUINE "KNOW NOTHING."—A good story told by some of our citizens who were in Washington some weeks since, runs in this wise: A citizen of that city put up \$1000 on a bet with the landlord of a very popular hotel; a staunch democrat, that the "know nothing" candidate for mayor would be elected over his democratic competitor. Winning the bet, he called for the money, and received a check therefor. He then proposed to his democratic friend to put up the entire stake against an equal amount that the "know nothings" would elect the next president of the United States. To this his friend demurred, but added—"I will tell you what I will do. I'll double the bet, that we elected a 'know nothing' when we elected Franklin Pierce." It is needless to say that the bet was declined.

WHIG CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—We notice that the whig central committee of the sixth congressional district has called a convention to be held at Rockford on the 6th day of September, to nominate a candidate for congress. We believe it is generally understood that Mr. Washburn will be unanimously nominated, if he will accept it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE WHEAT CROP has all been gathered in Ohio, and is much better than was anticipated. We felt sure that the accounts of the ravages of the fly were greatly exaggerated, and we could now publish two columns of extracts on the subject, from our exchanges, which would materially modify those published two weeks since.—*Ohio Farmer.*

SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN.

Ableman, p. in error, vs. State of Wisconsin ex rel. Booth, defendant in error.

Synopsis of Opinion by Whiton, C. J.

The relator in this case presented a petition to Justice Smith of this court, setting forth that he was unlawfully deprived of his liberty, and praying that a writ of habeas corpus might be issued to bring him before the said justice, together with the cause of his imprisonment, in order that he might be liberated if it should be found that his confinement was illegal.

The petition for the writ stated particularly that the petitioner was restrained of his liberty, by reason of a pretended warrant, a copy of which was appended to the petition. By this copy it appears that Winfield Smith, acting as a commissioner of the U. S., had upon an examination of the petitioner, on an alleged offence against the laws of the U. S., ordered the petitioner to recognize with sufficient sureties in the sum of two thousand dollars, for his appearance at a term of the district court of the U. S. to be held at Madison, on the first Monday of July, then next, and that in default of the recognition the marshal was commanded to deliver the petitioner to the common jail, &c.

The said copy also contains a recital that the petitioner had been charged on oath, "with having on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1851, at the city of Milwaukee in said county and district, unlawfully aided, assisted, and abetted a person named Joshua Glover held to service or labor in the state of Missouri, under the laws thereof, and being the property of one Benammi S. Garland, and having escaped therefrom into the state of Wisconsin, to escape from the lawful custody of Charles C. Cotton, a deputy of the marshal of the United States, for the district of Wisconsin, the said Charles C. Cotton having then and there arrested and taken into custody the said Joshua Glover by virtue of a warrant issued by the Judge of the United States for said district, pursuant to the provisions of the act of congress in that case made and provided—approved September 18, 1850." The petitioner having been lodged in jail in default of bail, the writ of habeas corpus was issued and served, and the prisoner was brought before Justice Smith, before whom such proceedings were had that he was discharged.

A writ of certiorari was issued to bring the record of these proceedings before this court in order to correct any error that might have been committed. The following are the points decided.

1. The cause came properly before this court by certiorari to bring up the record of the proceedings before Justice Smith. Rev. Stat. 20, 1 Wis. R. 317.

2. A justice of this court has power to issue in vacation writs of habeas corpus, returnable before himself at chambers. Rev. Stat. 626, Sess. L. '52, chap. 395.

3. The rule that the court whose jurisdiction first attaches to a case, will retain it, notwithstanding proceedings may be subsequently commenced in other courts of concurrent jurisdiction, cannot apply in this case to prevent the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus, by a justice of this court, since a commissioner is not an officer of the courts of the United States; for he appointed by the judges of those courts, neither the courts or judges are responsible for his acts, his powers and duties being particularly prescribed in the acts of congress; and a commissioner cannot with any propriety be called a judicial officer. Cons. of U. S., Art. 3, Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee 1 Wheat. R. 305. But apart from any considerations of the powers of commissioners to bring the case within the rule, it must appear that the district court of the U. S. had the case pending before it, which was made by the issuing and service of the writ of habeas corpus, that the question of the legality of the imprisonment of the petitioner was then pending before that court, and this the facts in the case do not show. They merely show the ordinary case of a person imprisoned under color of legal process for an alleged offence. In such case the investigation of the legality of his imprisonment does not necessarily involve an enquiry into the question of his guilt or innocence, or of his liability to be held to answer for the alleged offence. Sims' case 7 Cush. R. 7 Cowan R. 471, 10 Johns. R. 328. State courts or officers are not deprived of the power to issue the writ of habeas corpus in all cases where a citizen of this state is held in custody on the ground of an alleged violation of a law of the U. S. by Rev. Stat. chap. 124, sec. 21.

4. There being no valid objection to issuing the habeas corpus and bringing the prisoner before Justice Smith, the question next arises whether the prisoner was lawfully discharged.

The return of the marshal to the habeas corpus sets out substantially the same reason for the detention of the prisoner as that stated in the petition for the writ.

The first objection taken to the return is that it does not set forth a valid warrant. Upon this point the court concurs in the opinion of the justice, who discharged the prisoner. The warrant fails to state any offence under the act of congress in question, inasmuch as it does not show for what purpose Glover was in the custody of the deputy marshal. He may have been in custody pursuant to the act of congress, approved September 18, 1850, and not have been arrested as a fugitive from labor. A warrant should contain a general statement of the offence in order to justify an arrest.

It is further objected to the return of the marshal, admitting Glover to have been arrested as a fugitive from labor under the act of congress, approved September 18, 1850, still the arrest was unlawful, for the reason that the act is unconstitutional and void—and it is no crime to aid a person to escape from unlawful imprisonment.

The act of February 12, 1793, differs in principle from that of September 18, 1850. By the

former act the person to whom the service or labor was due, was authorized to seize or arrest the fugitive, and take him before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the U. S., residing or being within the state, or before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest was made; and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony or affidavit taken and certified by a magistrate of any such state or territory, that the person so seized owed service or labor under the laws of the state, to the claimant, it became the duty of the judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to the claimant, his agent or attorney, which was a sufficient warrant for the removal of the fugitive to the state or territory from which he escaped.—It will be observed that by the act of 1793, the alleged fugitive was taken before an officer who decided upon the question of the surrender of the fugitive, upon proof submitted to him.

The act of 1850 differs from that of 1793 in two essential particulars. By the act of 1850, certain officers called commissioners are authorized to make the surrender and give the certificate, and the testimony to show the fact that the alleged fugitive owes service or labor, and that he has escaped, is not to be weighed by the commissioner, but has an effect given to it by the act, independent entirely of the opinion of the commissioner in regard to its sufficiency.—The 10th section of the act provides that when any person held to service or labor in any state or territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such labor or service shall be due, or his agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party; whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matter so proved, and also a general description of the party so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be, and a transcript of such record authenticated by the attestation of the clerk, and of the seal of said court, being produced in any other state or territory or district, in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner or other officer authorized by the law of the U. S. to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. Adjudications upon the act of 1793 could not decide all the questions raised by that of 1850.

In Priggs' case, 16 Pet. R. 610, decided in 1842, the question before the supreme court of the U. S. was whether Priggs had the right to seize without process in the state of Pennsylvania, Margaret Morgan, a fugitive slave, and remand her to the state of Maryland. The judges decided that he had the power, and discuss the power of congress to legislate on the subject of the reclamation of fugitives from labor, and they were all of opinion that congress had the power, a majority holding that the power was exclusive, and that the state could not pass laws even in aid of the legislation of congress.

Of course nothing could be decided in this case respecting the power of commissioners to give the certificate mentioned in the act of 1850, nor has there been since, in any case before the supreme court of the U. S.; and no case before that court has, by its record, distinctly presented the question raised in this case as to the right of a person claimed as a fugitive from labor, to have the facts which must be proved before he can be surrendered to the claimant, tried and decided by a jury.

Whatever might be the opinion of this court, were there no adjudications upon the question as to the power of congress to provide by law for the surrender of fugitives from labor, still the question whether an alleged fugitive is entitled to a jury trial before his surrender, is an open one in that court which has the power finally to decide all questions growing out of an alleged violation of the constitution by an act of congress.

This court is of opinion that so much of the act of 1850, above referred to, as refers to the commissioners for decision the questions of fact which are to be established by evidence before the alleged fugitive can be delivered up to the claimant, is repugnant to the constitution of the U. S., and therefore void, for two reasons: 1st, because it attempts to confer upon those officers judicial powers; 2d, because it is a denial of the right of the alleged fugitive to have those questions tried and decided by a jury which we think is given him by the constitution of the U. S.

Congress cannot vest any portion of judicial power in any tribunals created by itself unless in the manner mentioned in the 1st section of the 3d article of the constitution of the U. S., except in the case of territories, for which congress has provided for the appointment of judges with a different tenure of office from that fixed by the constitution, claiming to derive the power from that clause in the constitution which gives congress "power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the U. S."

The 6th article of amendments to the constitution of the U. S. provides that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," and although it has been urged that a slave is not a person in the sense of the term as used in this amendment, yet the objection is answered by the consideration that persons who are free are liable to be arrested and deprived of their liberty by virtue of this act, without due process of law, a phrase which includes the idea of a trial by jury.

The court do not give an opinion upon the question whether a slave escaping into a free state, does not thereby become free by virtue of the local law, subject only to be delivered up

to servitude upon due proof, but by the act in question, an undoubtedly free citizen of a free state may be deprived of his liberty without due process of law. And though he may regain his freedom in the slave state to which he is taken, it is by force of the law of that state, and not by virtue of the act of congress in question, for under that he has been adjudged a slave, and by force of it he has been taken as a slave by the person adjudged to be his owner, his agent or attorney, from the state where he was arrested to the state from which it is alleged he has escaped.

This court is therefore obliged to conclude that the alleged fugitive from labor is taken back to the state from which he is said to have escaped, not as a person merely charged with being a slave, but as a person who has been proved and adjudged to be a slave, and as seems clear, without due process of law; without having his rights passed upon and determined by a jury of his peers. We think it essential that his rights should be maintained by all courts and all tribunals, and for the reasons above given the order made in this cause discharging the relator is affirmed.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The New York Tribune of last Thursday publishes a despatch from its Washington correspondent to the effect that he has positive and undeniable information that a treaty is about concluded between Mr. Gregg, U. S. commissioner, and the government of the islands, for their annexation to the United States forthwith. The correspondent adds:

"The unsettled question in relation to the annexation is, whether the islands shall come in as a territory or a state. Mr. Gregg insists on the former. The administration here at Washington is perfectly advised as to the position of the negotiations. This is kept a profound secret at Honolulu to all out of the court circle. The king and privy council have the constitutional power to make the treaty, and in fear of filibustering or something else in the way of foreign invasion, they are exercising it. The native population is undoubtedly opposed to annexation, while a majority of the foreign residents desire it."

NEBRASKA AND THE HARBOR BILL.—John Wentworth, M. C. from Illinois, writes as follows to his paper, the Chicago Democrat:

"The Nebraska democrats of the north west, are furious to have the president sign the river and harbor bill. They say that it is the only thing that will save them, that it is hard work to stand up against the extension of slavery in Kansas, and that a veto on top of that would be entirely ruinous. If the supplication and even tears of those men will save the bill, it is safe enough. They beg hard."

The bill is so constructed that Gen. Pierce must sign the bill or deny the constitutional power. For the estimates are his own in every respect.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—A correspondent of the Union Herald says that in Waterville, N. Y., as the Waterville artillery were returning from Hamilton, where they had been to assist in the celebration of the day previous, the magazine upon which two men were sitting, and which was drawn by four horses, was ignited by the friction of some gun caps which had been carelessly left in it, and about fifteen pounds of powder exploded with a loud report, filling the air for many feet around with buffalo robes, cushions, and fragments of the wagon:

"There was so much smoke that it was impossible to see what became of the unlucky occupants of the seat; but as it cleared away, we discovered one of them getting up from the ground, and the other half a mile distant, astride one of the wheel horses, his clothes on fire in many places, and exhibiting the tallest specimen of flying artillery we ever saw. It appeared upon inquiry that the driver was blown up the length of the reins, falling back on the pole to the gun, and afterwards getting on one of the horses, he succeeded in stopping them. But the most remarkable of all, nobly was seriously injured, although one of them is somewhat stiff."

The report of the explosion, though dull and heavy, was heard for miles around. The driver's companion, after rising from the ground, expressed a regret "that his associate should have parted from him so unceremoniously; he had no time to bid him good bye."

THE GREAT BELL OF VIENNA.—For a birthday excursion, I yesterday ascended the tower of St. Stephen, which rises up to the enormous height of 430 feet. About 200 feet above the floor we reached the cathedral bell, the largest in Germany, weighing 87,000 pounds. A small family could live conveniently under the immense structure. Eight men are required to ring it, as the clapper alone weighs 1,400 lbs. It was cast in 1711, by the Emperor Joseph I., from 180 Turkish cannon taken by the Austrians.—At the height of 250 feet is the clock.

In a room with the latter is stationed a man to watch for the breaking out of fires in the city and suburbs. By means of a fine telescope he takes the angle on a chart prepared for the purpose and finds the street and house. The alarm is then given. I ascended to the top of the tower, but as it inclines three feet from a perpendicular, and trembles at the slightest blow, I did not remain long at so dizzy a height.

J. T. Baily, Esq., well known to many of our citizens, died very suddenly on his farm near Watertown, on the 7th inst., from the effect it is thought of drinking cold water on returning much heated from his fields. Mr. Baily was among the pioneer settlers of the country, and was esteemed by all for his many good qualities.—*Jeffersonian.*

When Socrates was asked whether it was better for a man to marry or remain single, he made answer—"Let him take which course he will, he will repent of it." This is similar to that of the youth, who, being asked which out of two very bad roads to a certain place was the least bad, cried out, "Take either, and before you get half way you will wish that you had taken the other."

A country girl, coming from the fields, was told by her cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew. "Well it wasn't any fellow of that name but Bill Jones that kissed me; confound his picture, I told him everybody would find it out."

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—This thoroughfare has declared a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent., and a stock dividend of seven per cent., for the same time.—The total receipts for June were \$120,070 65.

A LEVIATHAN.—The barque "Great West" is completing her cargo to day. She is loading fifty five thousand bushels of oats—the largest cargo ever taken from this port.—*Chicago Journal, Saturday.*

A LADY WITH A WOODEN LEG.—Henry, who formerly consulted us about a young lady with a wooden leg, has now brought the matter to a crisis by marrying her; and now, after a month's experience, an entire honeymoon, Henry says, "I am happy to say that a wooden leg is not a bad bargain. I married Jessie about a month ago; she refused to give up the wooden leg for a cork one, as she said she detested false appearances. She is always at home, except when she goes out with myself; she never flirts with other men; she never dances at a party; she requires but one stocking and boot or shoe, and these serve her a long time, as she does not walk much, and yet she is not unpleasant to walk with; she differs very little from other young women. The only expense of a wooden leg is the breaking of a strap, which is easily repaired, and the supplying a little gutta serena for the end of it, to prevent noise in walking. Balancing profit against loss, a lady with a wooden leg is rather profitable, not to speak of other benefits. I find in Jessie all that enjoyment could desire."—*Family Herald.*

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A good looking husband, eight children, and a happy home. As these rights are easily obtained, we hope the sisterhood will take them into consideration. This will pay better than holding offices or sitting on a jury.

TRUSDELL, JORDAN & BENNETT,
Attorneys at Law

Having completed an accurate abstract of the TITLE, TAX and JUDGMENT RECORDS of Rock County, are prepared to furnish full and reliable information respecting the ownership of Real Estate in said county, and all liens on such estate by Judgment, Mortgage or otherwise.

They will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the negotiation of Loans, payment of Taxes, and the redemption of land from Tax Sales, and generally to all such business as properly belongs to a REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

Business in the courts of this and the adjoining counties will be promptly attended to.
Office—Second Story of Empire Block.
89
Janesville, Wis., May 25th, 1851.

1851. L. J. BIGEY, 1851.
Forwarding, Commission and Produce
MERCHANT,

Will contract to forward Goods or Produce to or from any ports East or West, by responsible lines by Railroad or Canal, will attend to selling grain or other produce at the Railroad Depot here; all which, with my NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Mammoth Pier, give me advantages more convenient to country merchants than any other house here.
Milwaukee, March 20th, 1851. 30m6

BADGER STATE BANK,
MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS.

Particular attention paid to collections.
NIGHT DRAFTS on the principal cities of the Union constantly for sale, and also Drafts on Great Britain, in sums to suit purchasers.

E. L. DIMOCK, Cashier.
September 1st 1850.
Exchange Bank of W. J. Bell & Co., Milwaukee,
J. D. KELLOGG, Cashier.

Bank of Racine, Racine, W. J. ULMAN, Cashier.
Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac, A. G. BUTLER, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICE,
JANESVILLE, MAY 21, 1853.

A messenger of this company leaves this city tri-weekly, connecting at Chicago with daily lines to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all the principal cities in the United States and Canada. Collections made at any point on their route; Gold, Silver, Bank Notes and Express matter generally forwarded with dispatch, and all business entrusted to them will be forwarded with their accustomed promptness.

Proportions.
WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO.,
New York. Buffalo, Buffalo,
374 W. W. HOLDEN, Agent.

JANESVILLE CITY BANK,
MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE.

Drafts for Sale on all the principal cities of the Union and Great Britain.

This Bank will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Orders, &c. &c.

For our customers, approved paper discounted to any amount.

Bills, Notes &c., received for collection without charge—proceeds remitted immediately, less current rate of exchange.

HENRY B. BUNSTER, Pres't.
J. H. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DIED,
In this city, Monday evening, 25th inst. EDGAR WELLS, son of Charles Stevens, aged four months.

LOST—A small Pocket Diary, bound in black morocco and gilt. Any person having found the same will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at the office of Sloan and Patton.

L. F. PATTEN.
Jy 20th.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after this date a Messenger of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, will leave this city daily for Milwaukee, Madison and intermediate points on the M. & M. Railroad, for the purpose of carrying Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, and Express matter generally. Fares and freight reduced.

W. W. HOLDEN, Agent.
Janesville, July 20, 1851. Jy20th.

AN ORDINANCE
To prevent the running at large of dogs, and to authorize the destruction of the same in a summary manner.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. That every person residing in the city of Janesville owning or having in his or her possession, charge or control, any dog or bitch, shall be subject to a fine of five dollars for every dog, and ten dollars for every bitch thus suffered to run at large, unless protected as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Any person paying to the treasurer of the city one dollar and one cent, and five dollars for each bitch shall be entitled to a license for such dog or bitch to run at large, to the end of the year in which such license is issued. Provided such person procuring a license shall put upon the neck of such dog or bitch a collar of the color of the license, and the name of the owner's name engraved thereon in legible letters, and shall pay the city clerk fifty cents for granting such license. And provided further that such dog or bitch so licensed, shall be securely muzzled so as to prevent them from biting. Persons complying with the provisions of this section shall not be liable to the penalties named in the first section of this ordinance.

Sec. 3. All dogs or bitches running at large in this city which are not securely muzzled so as to prevent their biting shall be liable to be killed.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the city marshal to enforce rigidly the penalties and provisions of this ordinance, and he shall be authorized to employ any person or persons of any person under his direction to kill any dog or bitch which he may find running at large, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance. Provided however that any dog or bitch belonging to any person living out of the city, and being in the city on business, shall not be liable to be killed on the day-time.

J. BUDWELL DOE, Mayor.
Passed July 23d, 1851.
Attest: ADAM P. PRICHARD, Clerk.

LET THEM THAT THIRSTETH COME.

SODA WATER.

FARWELL & BROTHER, have the pleasure of announcing their Self Generating Soda

BOSTON STORE.
Choice Liquors!
THE Proprietor of the Boston Store would inform the public, that he has now on hand the largest and best assortment of Liquors ever offered for sale in Rock county, which he will sell at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
At a small profit for Cash.
Those wishing a choice article for Medicinal and Family purposes, will find it for their interest to purchase of him.
In his stock may be found the following varieties:

Brandy.
Old and New; Fine and Dark; Old Martell; Pinet, Castillon & Co., Hennessy; Old London Dock; A. Seliguet, Pale and Dark; Pellerin; Hasted; Old Cherry; Raspberry; Imperial Blackberry.

Wines.
London Dry Port; Burgundy Port; Pure Port Juice; Old Madeira; Sicily; Woodhouse; Florio; Sweet Malaga and Malmei; Old Brown and Pale Sherry.

Champagne.
Heidsieck; Crown; Eagle; Tiger and Anchor.

Rum.
Triple Fine Apple; Meder's Swan; Palm Leaf; Old Holland; Schellander.

Whisky.
Old Scotch; Irish; Ohio; Belvidere.
London Porter and Scotch Ale.
A. W. WHELOCK,
Jy 22 Main street, opposite the old Stage House.

DISOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HOTT & STONG, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN P. HOTT,
B. U. STONG.
Janesville, July 10th, 1851. Jy10

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the general Merchandising business at the OLD STAND of HOTT & STONG, under the name of STONG & BACON, and will be happy to wait upon the customers and friends of the old concern.

B. U. STONG,
GEORGE H. BACON.
Janesville, July 10th, 1851. Jy10

5 CARBOYS White Nitric Acid, expressly for Telegraph use, for sale by
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

4 CARBOYS Aqua Ammonia for sale by
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

3 CARBOYS Spts. Nitro Dulc., for sale by
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

1 CARBOY Muratic Acid, 1 do. Sulphuric do., for sale by
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

300 LBS. GUM SHELLAC, Orange, for sale by
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

8 BBLs. VARNISHES just received, and for sale by
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

2 BBLs. JAPAN, 1 do. Damar Varnish, 10 do. Alcohol, 5 do. Camphine, 4 do. Burning Fluid, 8 do. Spts. Turpentine, 5 do. Linseed Oil, just received and for sale by
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

1 BALE LIQUORICE, Ball and Root, for sale by
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS for sale by
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALM—Townsend's Sarsaparilla—for sale by
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

50 BOXES CASTILE SOAP for sale by
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

VERMICELLI and MACCARONI for sale by
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

IRISH MOSS—3 bbls. just received at
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

HOGHTON'S PEPIN for DYSPEPSIA at
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

DR. EVERT'S EXPECTORANT SYRUP, for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, and every variety of disease affecting the throat or bronchial tubes prepared and sold by
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—20 dozen just received at
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

1 CASE PULV. RHEI, 1 CASE BARBERY Bank Pulv., for sale by
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

PRESTON'S CHOCOLATE, BROMA and COCOA, a very superior article for summer beverage, for sale by
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

1 BBL. JUNIPER BERRIES for sale by
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

INDIA RUBBER TOILETTE COMBS at
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

PATENT MEDICINES of all popular kinds at
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—A good assortment from the celebrated manufactory of Gouglind, New York, for sale by
Jy15
FARWELL & BRO.

The Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1864.

WANT OF ENTHUSIASM.—The Nebraska papers are very busy in representing that the recent meeting at Madison was a lifeless affair, that there was a want of enthusiasm that did not augur well for the success of the movement. That there was a lack of the wild excitement which sometimes characterizes political gatherings, we are ready to admit, yet we look upon it as an encouraging sign, rather than otherwise. There was the calmness of determination about it; the intelligent consciousness of a national wrong perpetrated in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, not to be redressed by the mere blustering of words, but by efficient and persistent action; a singleness of purpose to drop other matters of difference for the time being, to unite and concentrate forces upon this one object till it is accomplished. Such are the characteristics exhibited in other states. It is the legitimate effect upon a candid, long enduring people, of oft-repeated and long continued acts of aggression on the part of slavery propagandists, and of the consummation of that climax of bad faith, the opening of territory consecrated to freedom by solemn national compact, to the defilement of the accused institution. The public mind at the north will more and more assimilate upon this question. It is not far from unanimous upon it now, but party ties and the hope of party success will hold out against it to some extent. We do not repudiate partisanship; we respect it when adhered to under a consciousness of correct principles. But when we see the citizens of one section of the country, abandoning all party issues, and uniting heart and hand in the enforcement of measures highly obnoxious to other sections, it is time to meet such tactics in their own way, as a matter of self-preservation.

Such are some of the considerations that will actuate and animate the opponents of the Nebraska law, at the coming elections in the different states, and he who calculates that these forces are inert because not noisy, is preparing himself to be disappointed in the result.

SICKNESS AT PORT WASHINGTON.—An express reached this city, Sunday afternoon, from Port Washington, 25 miles north, for a physician and medicine; the cholera having broken out there and much apprehension prevailing. It appears that the first case, among the American residents, occurred Thursday evening, and from that time till Sunday morning there had been 15 or 20 cases, and 8 or 10 deaths. Doctors McKnight and Garner, both skillful and experienced physicians, promptly responded to the call for help, and went up to Port Washington Sunday evening. We trust that their presence and counsel were effectual in allaying the panic and staying the pestilence. Among the victims of the disease were Mr. Lawrence, (brother-in-law of the late P. W. Badgley of this city,) his wife and child.

We hear that several cases of cholera have occurred at Watertown and in Concord, Jefferson county. Indeed there is scarcely a locality exempt from it this season.—*Mt. Sent.*

While in many places this fearful disease is carrying dismay and death into many households, we have thus far been mercifully exempted from its ravages. In the early part of the warm season there were two deaths in this city which were pronounced to be from cholera by the attending physicians. Even these cases, however, are disputed, and we do not assume to pass judgment upon them. But since that time, embracing a period of several weeks of unparalleled hot weather, and with every liability to sickness, our town has enjoyed an unusual degree of health. The complaints always incident to the season have scarcely existed at all, and there has been no such thing as an attack even of the prevailing epidemic, or a severe case of cholera morbus, while there seems to have been an entire indifference among our citizens generally as to their habits, and the ordinary precautions dictated by prudence seem to have been wholly disregarded. How long this exemption from a visitation of a disease that is so sorely afflicting many of our neighbors is to continue, no one can tell, and whether the disregard of precautionary measures will not, ere the season closes, invite the pestilence, is equally uncertain. But it is true that our city has escaped thus far, and it is also true that in all former seasons it has either wholly escaped or known but an isolated case or two. The very fact of escape heretofore has created a settled feeling of safety, and probably to this feeling is attributable much of our freedom from the disease.

A GENUINE "KNOW NOTHING."—A good story told by some of our citizens who were in Washington some weeks since, runs in this wise: A citizen of that city put up \$1000 on a bet with the landlord of a very popular hotel, a staunch democrat, that the "know nothing" candidate for mayor would be elected over his democratic competitor. Winning the bet, he called for the money, and received a check therefor.—He then proposed to his democratic friend to put up the entire stake against an equal amount that the "know nothings" would elect the next president of the United States. To this his friend demurred, but added—"I will tell you what I will do. I'll double the bet, that we elected a "know nothing" when we elected Franklin Pierce." It is needless to say that the bet was declined.

WHIG CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—We notice that the whig central committee of the sixth congressional district has called a convention to be held at Rockford on the 6th day of September, to nominate a candidate for congress. We believe it is generally understood that Mr. Washburn will be unanimously nominated, if he will accept it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE WHEAT CROP has all been gathered in Ohio, and is much better than was anticipated. We felt sure that the accounts of the ravages of the fly were greatly exaggerated, and we could now publish two columns of extracts on the subject, from our exchanges, which would materially modify those published two weeks since.—*Ohio Farmer.*

SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN.

Ableman, plaintiff in error, vs. State of Wisconsin ex rel., Booth, defendant in error.

Synopsis of Opinion by Whittier, C. J.

The relator in this case presented a petition to Justice Smith of this court, setting forth that he was unlawfully deprived of his liberty, and praying that a writ of habeas corpus might be issued to bring him before the said justice, together with the cause of his imprisonment, in order that he might be liberated if it should be found that his confinement was illegal.

The petition for the writ stated particularly that the petitioner was restrained of his liberty, by reason of a pretended warrant, a copy of which was appended to the petition. By this copy it appears that Winfield Smith, acting as a commissioner of the U. S., had upon an examination of the petitioner, for an alleged offence against the laws of the U. S., ordered the petitioner to recognize with sufficient sureties in the sum of two thousand dollars, for his appearance at a term of the district court of the U. S. to be held at Madison, on the first Monday of July, then next, and that in default of the recognition the marshal was commanded to deliver the petitioner to the common jail, &c.

The said copy also contains a recital that the petitioner had been charged on oath, "with having on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1864, at the city of Milwaukee in said county and district, unlawfully aided, assisted, and abetted a person named Joshua Glover held to service or labor in the state of Missouri, under the laws thereof and being the property of one Benammi S. Garland, and having escaped therefrom into the state of Wisconsin, to escape from the lawful custody of Charles C. Cotton, a deputy of the marshal of the United States, for the district of Wisconsin, the said Charles C. Cotton having then and there arrested and taken into custody the said Joshua Glover by virtue of a warrant issued by the Judge of the United States for said district, pursuant to the provisions of the act of congress in that case made and provided—approved September 18, 1850." The petitioner having been lodged in jail in default of bail, the writ of habeas corpus was issued and served, and the prisoner was brought before Justice Smith, before whom such proceedings were had that he was discharged.

A writ of certiorari was issued to bring the record of these proceedings before this court in order to correct any error that might have been committed.

The following are the points decided.

1. The cause came properly before this court by certiorari to bring up the record of the proceedings before Justice Smith. Rev. Stat. 29, 1 Wis. R. 317.

2. A justice of this court has power to issue in vacation writs of habeas corpus, returnable before himself at chambers. Rev. Stat. 626, Sess. L. '52, chap. 395.

3. The rule that the court whose jurisdiction first attaches to a case, will retain it, notwithstanding proceedings may be subsequently commenced in other courts of concurrent jurisdiction, cannot apply in this case to prevent the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus, by a justice of this court, since a commissioner is not an officer of the courts of the United States; for the appointment by the judges of those courts, neither the courts or judges are responsible for his acts, his powers and duties being particularly prescribed in the acts of congress; and a commissioner cannot with any propriety be called a judicial officer. Cons. of U. S., Art. 3, Martin vs. Hunter's lessee 1 Wheat. R. 305. But apart from any considerations of the powers of commissioners to bring the case within the rule, it must appear that the district court of the U. S. had the case pending before it, which was made by the issuing and service of the writ of habeas corpus, that the question of the legality of the imprisonment of the petitioner was then pending before that court, and this the facts in the case do not show. They merely show the ordinary case of a person imprisoned under color of legal process for an alleged offence. In such case the investigation of the legality of his imprisonment does not necessarily involve an enquiry into the question of his guilt or innocence, or of his liability to be held to answer for the alleged offence. Sims' case 7 Cush. R. 7 Cowan R. 471, 10 Johns. R. 328. State courts or officers are not deprived of the power to issue the writ of habeas corpus in all cases where a citizen of this state is held in custody on the ground of an alleged violation of a law of the U. S. by Rev. Stat. chap. 124, sec. 21.

4. There being no valid objection to issuing the habeas corpus and bringing the prisoner before Justice Smith, the question next arises whether the prisoner was lawfully discharged. The return of the marshal to the habeas corpus sets out substantially the same reason for the detention of the prisoner as that stated in the petition for the writ.

The first objection taken to the return is that it does not set forth a valid warrant. Upon this point the court concurs in the opinion of the justice, who discharged the prisoner. The warrant fails to state any offence under the act of congress in question, inasmuch as it does not show for what purpose Glover was in the custody of the deputy marshal. He may have been in custody pursuant to the act of congress, approved September 18, 1850, and not have been arrested as a fugitive from labor. A warrant should contain a general statement of the offence in order to justify an arrest.

It is further objected to the return of the marshal, admitting Glover to have been arrested as a fugitive from labor under the act of congress, approved September 18, 1850, still the arrest was unlawful, for the reason that the act is unconstitutional and void—and it is no crime to aid a person to escape from unlawful imprisonment.

The act of February 12, 1793, differs in principle from that of September 18, 1850. By the

former act the person to whom the service or labor was due, was authorized to seize or arrest the fugitive, and take him before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the U. S., residing or being within the state, or before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest was made; and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony or affidavit taken and certified by a magistrate of any such state or territory, that the person so seized owed service or labor under the laws of the state, to the claimant, it became the duty of the judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to the claimant, his agent or attorney, which was a sufficient warrant for the removal of the fugitive to the state or territory from which he escaped.—It will be observed that by the act of 1793, the alleged fugitive was taken before an officer who decided upon the question of the surrender of the fugitive, upon proof submitted to him.

The act of 1850 differs from that of 1793 in two essential particulars. By the act of 1850, certain officers called commissioners are authorized to make the surrender and give the certificate, and the testimony to show the fact that the alleged fugitive owes service or labor, and that he has escaped, is not to be weighed by the commissioner, but has an effect given to it by the act, independent entirely of the opinion of the commissioner in regard to its sufficiency.—The 10th section of the act provides that when any person held to service or labor in any state or territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such labor or service shall be due, or his agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party; whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matter so proved, and also a general description of the party so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be, and a transcript of such record authenticated by the attestation of the clerk, and of the seal of said court, being produced in any other state or territory or district, in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner or other officer authorized by the law of the U. S. to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. Adjudications upon the act of 1793 could not decide all the questions raised by that of 1850.

In Friggs' case, 16 Pet. R. 640, decided in 1842, the question before the supreme court of the U. S. was whether Friggs had the right to seize without process in the state of Pennsylvania, Margaret Morgan, a fugitive slave, and remand her to the state of Maryland. The judges decided that he had the power, and discuss the power of congress to legislate on the subject of the reclamation of fugitives from labor, and they were all of opinion that congress had the power, or a majority holding that the power was exclusive, and that the state could not pass laws even in aid of the legislation of congress.

Of course nothing could be decided in this case respecting the power of commissioners to give the certificate mentioned in the act of 1850, nor has there been since, in any case before the supreme court of the U. S.; and no case before that court has, by its record, distinctly presented the question raised in this case as to the right of a person claimed as a fugitive from labor, to have the facts which must be proved before he can be surrendered to the claimant, tried and decided by a jury.

Whatever might be the opinion of this court, were there no adjudications upon the question as to the power of congress to provide by law for the surrender of fugitives from labor, still the question whether an alleged fugitive is entitled to a jury trial before his surrender, is an open one in that court which has the power finally to decide all questions growing out of an alleged violation of the constitution by an act of congress.

This court is of opinion that so much of the act of 1850, above referred to, as refers to the commissioners for decision the questions of fact which are to be established by evidence before the alleged fugitive can be delivered up to the claimant, is repugnant to the constitution of the U. S., and therefore void, for two reasons: 1st, because it attempts to confer upon those officers judicial powers; 2d, because it is a denial of the right of the alleged fugitive to have those questions tried and decided by a jury which we think is given him by the constitution of the U. S.

Congress cannot vest any portion of judicial power in any tribunals created by itself unless in the manner mentioned in the 1st section of the 3d article of the constitution of the U. S., except in the case of territories, for which congress has provided for the appointment of judges with a different tenure of office from that fixed by the constitution, claiming to derive the power from that clause in the constitution which gives congress "power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the U. S."

The 5th article of amendments to the constitution of the U. S. provides that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," and although it has been urged that a slave is not a person in the sense of the term as used in this amendment, yet the objection is answered by the consideration that persons who are free are liable to be arrested and deprived of their liberty by virtue of this act, without due process of law, a phrase which includes the idea of a trial by jury.

The court do not give an opinion upon the question whether a slave escaping into a free state, does not thereby become free by virtue of the local law, subject only to be delivered up

to servitude upon due proof, but by the act in question, an undoubtedly free citizen of a free state may be deprived of his liberty without due process of law. And though he may regain his freedom in the slave state to which he is taken, it is by force of the law of that state, and not by virtue of the act of congress in question, for under that he has been adjudged a slave, and by force of it he has been taken as a slave by the person adjudged to be his owner, his agent or attorney, from the state where he was arrested to the state from which it is alleged he has escaped.

This court is therefore obliged to conclude that the alleged fugitive from labor is taken back to the state from which he is said to have escaped, not as a person merely charged with being a slave, but as a person who has been proved and adjudged to be a slave, and as seems clear, without due process of law; without having his rights passed upon and determined by a jury of his peers. We think it essential that his rights should be maintained by all courts and all tribunals, and for the reasons above given the order made in this cause discharging the relator is affirmed.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The New York Tribune of last Thursday publishes a despatch from its Washington correspondent to the effect that he has positive and undoubted information that a treaty is about concluded between Mr. Gregg, U. S. commissioner, and the government of the islands, for their annexation to the United States forthwith. The correspondent adds:

"The unsettled question in relation to the annexation is, whether the islands shall come in as a territory or a state. Mr. Gregg insists on the former. The administration here at Washington is perfectly advised as to the position of the negotiations. This is kept a profound secret at Honolulu to all out of the court circle. The king and privy council have the constitutional power to make the treaty, and in fear of filibustering or something else in the way of foreign invasion, they are exercising it. The native population is undoubtedly opposed to annexation, while a majority of the foreign residents desire it."

NEBRASKA AND THE HARBOR BILL.—John Wentworth, M. C. from Illinois, writes as follows to his paper, the Chicago Democrat:

The Nebraska democrats of the north-west, are furious to have the president sign the river and harbor bill. They say that it is the only thing that will save them, that it is hard work to stand up against the extension of slavery in Kansas, and that a veto on top of that would be entirely ruinous. If the application and even tears of those men will save the bill, it is safe enough. They beg hard.

The bill is so constructed that Gen. Pierce must sign the bill or deny the constitutional power. For the estimates are his own in every respect.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—A correspondent of the Union Herald says that in Waterville, N. Y., as the Waterville artillery were returning from Hamilton, where they had been to assist in the celebration of the day previous, the magazine of the day previous, the magazine was drawn by four horses, was ignited by the friction of some gun caps which had been carelessly left in it, and about fifteen pounds of powder exploded with a loud report, filling the air for many feet around with bullock robes, cushions, and fragments of the wagon.

"There was so much smoke that it was impossible to see what became of the unholy occupants of the seat; but as it cleared away, we discovered one of them getting up from the ground, and the other half a mile distant, astride one of the wheel horses, his clothes on fire in many places, and exhibiting the tallest specimen of flying artillery we ever saw. It appeared upon inquiry that the driver was blown up the length of the reins, falling back on the pole to the gun, and afterwards getting on one of the horses, he succeeded in stopping them. But the most remarkable of all, nobody was seriously injured, although one of them is somewhat stiff."

The report of the explosion, though dull and heavy, was heard for miles around. The driver's companion, after rising from the ground, expressed a regret "that his associate should have parted from him so unceremoniously; he had no time to bid him good bye."

THE GREAT BELL OF VIENNA.—For a birthday excursion, I yesterday ascended the tower of St. Stephen, which rises up to the enormous height of 439 feet. About 200 feet above the floor we reached the cathedral bell, the largest in Germany, weighing 35,400 pounds. A small family could live conveniently under the immense structure. Eight men are required to ring it, as the clapper alone weighs 1,400 lbs. It was cast in 1711, by the Emperor Joseph I. from 180 Tons of cannon taken by the Austrians.—At the height of 250 feet is the clock.

In a room with the latter is stationed a man to watch for the breaking out of fires in the city and suburbs. By means of a fine telescope he takes the angle on a chart prepared for the purpose and finds the street and house. The alarm is then given. I ascended to the top of the tower, but as it inclines three feet from a perpendicular, and trembles at the slightest blow, I did not remain long at so dizzy a height.

J. T. Bailey, Esq., well known to many of our citizens, died very suddenly on his farm near Watertown, on the 7th inst., from the effect it is thought of drinking cold water on returning much heated from his fields. Mr. Bailey was among the pioneer settlers of the country, and was esteemed by all for his many good qualities.—*Jeffersonian.*

When Socrates was asked whether it was better for a man to marry or remain single, he made answer—"Let him take which course he will, he will repent of it." This is similar to that of the youth, who, being asked, which out of two very bad roads to a certain place was the least bad, cried out, "Take either, and before you get half way you will wish that you had taken the other."

A COUNTRY GIRL, coming from the fields, was told by her cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew. "Well it wasn't any fellow of that name but Bill Jones that kissed me; confound his picture, I told him everybody would find it out."

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—This thoroughfare has declared a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent., and a stock dividend of seven per cent., for the same time. The total receipts for June were \$120,979 55.

A LEVIATHAN.—The barque "Great West" is completing her cargo to day. She is loading fifty five thousand bushels of oats—the largest cargo ever taken from this port.—*Chicago Journal, Saturday.*

A LADY WITH A WOODEN LEG.—Henry, who formerly consulted us about a young lady with a wooden leg, has now brought the matter to a crisis by marrying her; and now, after a month's experience, an entire honeymoon, Henry says, "I am happy to say that a wooden leg is not a bad bargain. I married Jessie about a month ago; she refused to give up the wooden leg for a cork one, as she said she detested false appearances. She is always at home, except when she goes out with myself; she never flirts with other men; she never dances at a party; she requires but one stocking and boot or shoe, and these serve her a long time, as she does not walk much; and yet she is not unpleasant to walk with; she differs very little from other young women. The only expense of a wooden leg is the breaking of a strap, which is easily repaired, and the supplying a little gutta percha for the end of it, to prevent noise in walking. Balancing profit against loss, a lady with a wooden leg is rather profitable, not to speak of other benefits. I find in Jessie all that enjoyment could desire.—*Family Herald.*

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A good looking husband, eight children, and a happy home. As these rights are easily obtained, we hope the sisterhood will take them into consideration. This will pay better than holding offices or sitting on a jury.

TRUSDELL, JORDAN & BENNETT.
Attorneys at Law

Having completed an accurate abstract of the TITLE, TAX and JUDGMENT RECORDS of Rock County, are prepared to furnish full and reliable information respecting the ownership of Real Estate in said county, and all liens on such estate by Judgment, Mortgage or otherwise.

They will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the negotiation of Loans, payment of Taxes, and the redemption of land from Tax Sales, and generally to all such business as properly belongs to a

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

Business in the courts of this and the adjoining counties will be promptly attended to.

Office—Second Story of Empire Block.
Janesville, Wis., May 28th, 1861.

1854. **L. J. HIGBY,** 1854.

Forwarding, Commission and Produce
MERCHANT.

Will contract to forward Goods or Produce to or from any parts East or West, by responsible lines by Railroad or Canal, will attend to selling grain or other produce at the Railroad Depot here; all which, with my NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Mammoth Pier, give me advantages more convenient to country merchants than any other house here.

Milwaukee, March 20th, 1854. 30m

BADGER STATE BANK,
MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS.

Particular attention paid to collections:
SIGHT DRAFTS on the principal cities of the Union constantly for sale, and also Drafts on Great Britain, in sums to suit purchasers.

September 1st 1853. E. L. DIMOCK, Cashier.

Exchange Bank of W. J. Bell & Co., Milwaukee, Wis., J. B. KELLOGG, Cashier.

Bank of Racine, Racine, H. J. ULLMAN, Cashier.

Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac, A. G. BUTLER, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICE,
JANESVILLE, MAY 21, 1863.

A messenger of this company leaves this city tri-weekly, connecting at Chicago with daily lines to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all the principal cities in the United States and Canada. Collections made at any point on their route; Gold, Silver, Bank Notes and Express matter generally forwarded with despatch, and all business entrusted to them will be forwarded with their accustomed promptness.

Proprietors.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO.,
New York. Buffalo.

37ct W. W. HOLDEN, Agent.

JANESVILLE CITY BANK,
MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE.

Drafts for Sale on all the principal cities of the Union and Great Britain.

This Bank will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Orders, &c. &c.

For our customers, approved paper discounted to any amount.

Bills, Notes &c., received for collection without charge—

—proceeds remitted immediately, less current rate of exchange.

HENRY B. BUNSTER, Pres't.

J. H. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DIED,

In this city, Monday evening, 24th inst. EDGAR WILLIS, son of Charles Stevens, aged four months.

LOST—A small Pocket Diary, bound in black morocco and gilt. Any person having found the same will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at the office of Sloan and Patten.

Jy26lt L. T. PATTEN.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after this date a Messenger of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, will leave this city daily for Milwaukee, Madison and intermediate points on the M. & M. Railroad, for the purpose of carrying Gold, Silver, Bank Notes and Express matter generally. Patronage respectfully solicited.

W. W. HOLDEN, Agent.

Janesville, July 26, 1864. Jy26d.

AN ORDINANCE.
To prevent the running at large of dogs, and to authorize the destruction of the same in a summary manner.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville do hereby ordain, that

Sec. 1. That every person residing in the city of Janesville owning or having in his or her possession, any dog or bitch and suffering the same to run at large, shall be subject to a fine of five dollars for every dog, and ten dollars for every bitch thus suffered to run at large, unless protected as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Any person paying to the treasurer of the city one dollar for each dog and five dollars for each bitch shall be entitled to a license for such dog or bitch to run at large, to the end of the year in which such license is issued. Provided such person procuring a license shall put upon the neck of such dog or bitch a collar with the name engraved thereon in legible letters, and shall pay the city clerk fifty cents for granting such license.

And provided further that such dog or bitch as licensed shall be securely muzzled so as to prevent them from biting. Persons complying with the provisions of this section shall not be liable to the penalties named in the first section of this ordinance.

Sec. 3. All dogs or bitches running at large in this city which are not securely muzzled so as to prevent their biting shall be liable to be killed.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the city marshal to enforce rigidly the penalties and provisions of this ordinance, and it shall also be the duty of the said marshal or of any person under his direction to kill any dog or bitch which he may find running at large, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance. Provided however that any dog or bitch belonging to any person licensed out of the city, and being in the city on business, shall not be liable to be killed on the day-time.

J. BOWWELL DOR, Mayor.

Passed July 26, 1864.

Attest: ANS P. FRICHARD, Clerk.

LET THEM THAT THIRSTY COME.

SODA WATER.

FARWELL & BROTHER have the pleasure of offering their Self-Generating Soda Water fountain now ready and in perfect order for the rest of the season, furnishing the richest of syrups and a cooling beverage.

Jy 18

BOSTON STORE.

Choice Liquors!

The Proprietor of the Boston Store would inform the public, that he has now on hand the largest and best assortment of Liquors ever offered for sale in Rock county, which he will sell at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

At a small profit for Cash.

Those wishing a choice article for Medicinal and Family purposes, will find it to their interest to purchase of him.

In his stock may be found the following varieties:

Brandy.

Old, Dupuy & Co., Pale and Dark; Old Martell; Otard; Castillon & Co.; Hennessy; Old London Dock; A. Seignett, Pale and Dark; Pelletier; Rastene; Old Cherry; Raspberry; Imperial Rubeberry.

Wines.

London Dry Port; Burgundy Port; Sweet Juice; Old Madeira; Sillery; Woodhouse; Florida; Sweet Malaga and Malmsay; Old Brown and Pale Sherry.

Champagne.

Heidsieck; Crown; Eagle; Tiger and Anchor.

Gin.

Tripple Pine Apple; Meder's Swan; Palm Leaf; Old Holland; Scheideknecht.

Rum.

Old Jamaica; St. Croix; New England.

Whisky.

Old Scotch; Irish; Ohio; Belvedere.

London Porter and Scotch Ale.

A. W. WHEELLOCK,
Jy22 Main street, opposite the old Stage House.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HORT & SPOON, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN P. HOYT,
B. U. STRONG.

Janesville, July 10th, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the general Merchandising business at the OLD STAND of HOYT & STRONG, under the name of STRONG & BACOS, and will be happy to wait upon the customers and friends of the old concern.

B. U. STRONG,
GEORGE H. BACOS.

Janesville, July 10th, 1864. Jy10

5 CARBOYS White Nitric Acid, ex-

pressly for Telegraph use, for sale by

Jy10 FARWELL & BRO.

4 CARBOYS Aqua Ammonia for sale

Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

3 CARBOYS Spts. Nitric Dule, for sale

Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

1 CARBOY Muratic Acid, 1 do. Sul-

phuric do., for sale by

Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

300 LBS. GUM-SHELLAC, Orange,

Milwaukee Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

Wisconsin Leather Company

HAVE removed to their New Four Story
Building, No. 30 East Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee,
second block below the United States Hotel, where they
can be found with a full supply of

Leather, Shoe Findings, Oils, &c.

OUR EXTENSIVE TANNERY, at Two Rivers, is now
in full operation, and we can safely challenge competi-
tion in Quality and Quantity of STOCK.

Purchasers will do well to CALL before buying in this
market or going east, as we can offer inducements great-
er than ever before.

The highest price in cash paid for HIDES, SKINS
AND FELTS, at

No. 30,

second block below United States Hotel.

W. F. ALLEN, E. F. ALLEN,
G. W. ALLEN, Wm. ALLEN,
Casswaukee, N. Y. Milwaukee, Wis.

CHRIS WILCOX, Two Rivers.

Spring and Summer!

MILWAUKEE

HARDWARE & IRON STORE

HENRY J. NAZRO & Co.,

Sign of the Padlock.

WILL be receiving during the Spring and
Summer heavy additions to their ENORMOUS
STOCK.

Please give it your attention Wholesale and Retail.

GOOD GOODS LOW PRICES AND QUICK SALES.

English, German and American

Hardware, Iron and Steel,

1000 Tons assorted all kinds.

GRINDSTONES,

100 Tons common Ohio, 40x1800 lbs.

500 doz. Hay Rakes, different kinds.

500 Grain Cradles, several different kinds.

100 doz. 3 Tined Forks.

50 " 4 Tined "

50 " assorted Manure Forks.

500 " Handled Hoes.

100 " Cast Steel Hoes.

100 " Cultivator Teeth, Harrow Teeth, &c. &c.

SCYTHES.

100 doz. Wood's Scythes.

100 " assorted kinds Scythes.

200 boxes assorted Scythe stones.

All the above Goods sold to the COUNTRY MER-
CHANTS at Low Prices and on favorable terms.

Nails, Nails!

5000 Kegs assorted Keenleys, Sable and other makes.

500 " Finishing, Fence and Barrel.

500 " Wrought and Cut Spike.

Glass, Glass!

1000 Boxes first quality Glass, 8x10 to 24x30.

1000 " 3d and 4d quality do.

Full and Heavy Stocks of the following:

Pump Chalk, 1/2x1 1/2, Pump Fixtures, Pump Tubing.

White Lead, Cast Iron Well Curbs.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

200 Doz. Ames' & Rowland's SHOVELS AND SPADES.

Manilla Rope, Bed Cords.

Hemp and Jute Rope, Clothes Lines.

Paint, Putty, &c.

Simmons' Axes, Collins' Axes, Genuine and

Letter's AXES.

Tinner's Stock.

Tinner's Tools, Sheet Iron,

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Copper,

Wire, Tin Plate,

Pig Tin and Brazier rods.

Tin Ware.

We are manufacturing largely for wholesaling, and

Warrant all to be perfect and not to leak.

House Trimmings.

The fullest and largest assortment in the State.

Cabinet Makers!

Curled Hair, Moss, Sofa Springs, Hair Cloth, Locks,

Knobs, &c. &c.

To Blacksmiths.

We are supplied with the Largest Stock in the

State, and the greatest variety.

We would call your attention to a NEW

ARTICLE OF STEEL FOR PLOUGHS.

Also, our Shoe Steel and Nail Rods.

Platform and Counter Scales.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND PACKING.

Train & Co.'s Liverpool & Boston Line of

Packet Ships.

Prepaid Passage Certificates for sale by English,

Irish, Germans, &c., please give your attention.

We thank our friends throughout the State for the

very liberal patronage extended to us from the past

year, and trust we may continue to merit their con-
fidence.

HENRY J. NAZRO, New York.

JOHN NAZRO, Jr., Milwaukee.

May 15th, 1854.

RAILROAD STORE!

I WISH to call attention, as I have

done before,

To the Goods I am receiving now at the Railroad Store,

Where all the newest Fashions, to suit the young and

The richest and the cheapest goods in Janesville, will

be sold.

My large and splendid stock of Lawns to show I'm al-
ways willing.

The price, as all the Ladies know, is from expense to a
shilling.

I've Fine Black Silks from Italy, and colored ones that's
rare.

Plaid, Greenings and Marcellines, and Florences to
spare.

And such a lot of Hosiery, I know cannot be beat.

And Gloves a great variety, they are so very neat.

Just now when Spring is coming, and every thing looks
bright.

For a glove to suit the season, the color should be light.

There are other Goods for Ladies, of which they ought
to know.

That I keep in those Blue boxes, and am always pleased
to show.

Such as Bed and Linen Edging, Cotton and Cambric,
too.

Muslin and Cambric Needlework, and Glimps of every
hue.

Those Underclothes and Chimisees I almost had for-
got.

And Ladies' Needlework Collars, so beautifully wrought,
With Bishop Lawns and Cambrics, and Muslins fine
and neat.

And Lace to make old ladies' Caps and trim them off
complete.

And to parry Sol's "director rays," I've Parasols to
sell.

Of every price and color—they please the Ladies well—
And Umbrellas also, or so at least they say.

For lots of them got carried off, on every rainy day.

Such lots of Combs for the million, of every sort and
kind.

To puff, or curl, or plait the hair, no better can you
find.

And every kind of Buttons for dresses, coats and vests.

To sell by the dozens or dozens—they are the very best.

And for Gentlemen and little Boys I have Fashionable
Hats.

Silk, Beaver, Leghorn, Panama, and cloth and leather
Caps.

And female Hats with feathers and ribbons gay
and bright.

And Little Caps with tassels drab, orange, blue and
white.

I have stocks of Linen, of yellow, brown and white.

And every other kind, of Summer Goods that's right.

And make up into coats and pantaloons and vests—
An large a stock as any, that ever was brought West.

They say long advertisements, are not the best.

And that most may be meant, as on, when last is said.

In view of this, I'll close my bill, and leave invite you
all.

When you come to Janesville, be sure and give me
a call.

JANESVILLE, June 5th, 1854.

IRA P. BALLOU.

41

Philadelphia Drug Store.

WEST SIDE THE RIVER.



Ogilvie & Barrows

RESPECTFULLY give notice to their friends

and the public, that they have now in Store a large

and complete assortment of Goods pertaining to their

line of business, which they offer at usual upon the

most satisfactory terms to cash purchasers.

TO PHYSICIANS.

They respectfully commend their stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS,

as being about the fullest and most complete in the

State, and comprising many Medicinal

Agents recently introduced to the notice of the Facul-
ty. The care taken in selecting their goods, and the

attention bestowed upon this important branch of their

trade will, it is thought, be apparent once, and they

accordingly invite an examination by the Profession,

promising, that while they offer PURE AND UNADUL-
TERATED ARTICLES, the Prices shall be at the Low-
est possible rate.

To Surgeons and Dentists.

The subscribers have just received from the New York

Surgical Instrument Manufactory a supply of their

Celebrated Instruments, to which they ask the attention

of Physicians and Surgeons, which they offer at Manu-
facturers' Prices, adding freight and insurance.

Ogilvie & BARROWS,
West side the River.

TO DAGUERREAN ARTISTS.

The subscribers respectfully call the at-
tention of Daguerreotypists, and others interested,

to their stock of

Artists' Materials, Chemicals, &c.

which comprise all the articles used in the Photo-
graphic Art, including the most BEAUTIFUL MINIA-
TURE CASES AND LOCKETS, in all styles to be found

in the country, all of which they offer at the very low-
est prices, and guarantee satisfaction.

Ogilvie & BARROWS,
Janesville, June 24, 1854.

42

BEESWAX for sale at

PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

A LARGE Assortment of FANCY HAIR

WINDSHIPS AND COMBS at

PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

WINDOW GLASS—French and American

WINDOW GLASS, from 1/2x3 to 24x36—a full sup-
ply for sale by

Ogilvie & BARROWS.

GLUE of a Superior Quality for sale at

PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

PERFUMERY.—The undersigned have just

received a Large Assortment of LUBIN'S and HAR-
RISON'S CELEBRATED PERFUMERY, which they of-
fer to dealers at a small advance on cost.

Ogilvie & BARROWS,
Philadelphia Drug Store.

42

TO BUILDERS AND PAINTERS.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

THOMPSON'S PURE LEAD.

French and American Zinc,

Silver's Plastic Putty, &c. &c.

Linseed Oil, boiled and raw, Turpentine,

Paint Brushes, all kinds,

Patent Dray, English, Varnishes,

Painters' Colors, &c. &c.

Always on hand for sale at the lowest prices, at

PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

42

500 GALLONS LINSEED OIL

Just received and for sale by the Barrel or

Gallon, at the Philadelphia Drug Store, by

Ogilvie & BARROWS.

41

A New Store in Janesville!

THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store

J. KENYON is now receiving a New Stock of

Goods from New York, which he will sell at ex-
tremely LOW PRICES, consisting in part as follows:

CLOTHING of all kinds, Shirts, Collars,

Cravats, Scarfs, Stockings, Socks, &c. &c.

Silk and Linen Hosiery,

Hosiery, a full assortment,

Silk, Silk and Lisle Thread GLOVES,

Suspenders, Belts, &c. &c.

I would call particular attention to my Stock of

Moleskin, Drab, Beaver, Wool, Panama, Leghorn, Palm-

leaf, &c. &c. and to my new and fancy Hats and Caps,

and in fact everything in that branch, of the Latest

Style will be found at the EMPORIUM.

Boots & Shoes,

In any quantity, which I purchased from the Manu-
facturers, and can afford to sell them MUCH LOWER

than the usual price.

And now, One Word to the Ladies.

I have a nice assortment of

Lies Congress Gaiters, do Tan colored do.,

do Silks, do Black do.,

do Seam'd Jenny Lind Misses Peg'd & Sewed Boots,

do Boots, do Colored Gaiters,

do Morocco Busskins, do Morocco do.

do Children's Shoes, do Children's do.

of every quality, all of which will be sold CHEAPER

FOR CASH than at any other store in Janesville.

Please to call and examine (directly opposite S. C.

Spaulding's Jewelry Store) once, if you do not wish to

be deceived.

N. B.—Mr. FEW, who will be found in the Clothing

Departments, feels confident, from his long experience

in the art of CUTTING, that he can suit the most fash-
ionable.

Cutting done and garments made to order—NO FIT

NO PAY.

42

WEST SIDE!

JUST OPENING a Large Stock of PAPER

HANGINGS, CURTAIN PAPERS and OIL WINDOW

SHADES, of New and Beautiful Designs; Patent

and Brass Curtain Trimmings complete. Cords, Tassels &c.,

at the HOUSE FURNISHING STORE & BARBOCK.

JANESVILLE, May 12th, 1854.

36

The Spring & Summer Campaign of

1854

IS NOW OPEN.

A NEW WAR AGAINST HIGH PRICES OF MER-
CHANDISE HAS JUST BROKEN OUT, AT

THE LITTLE REGULATOR OF

THE Dry Goods Trade.

IMMENSE DAILY ARRIVALS!

Cash System Triumphant!

GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN.

JACKMAN, PARKER & CO. Are

now receiving at their Store, corner of Main and

Milwaukee streets, the most extensive assortment of

Merchandise ever before received at any establishment

in the State, consisting in part of a very general as-
sessment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, READY MADE

CLOTHING, HATS AND BONNETS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCK-
ERY AND GLASS WARE, DRIED

FRUIT, SALT WATER LIME,

GRINDSTONES, &c. &c.

and every thing in the shape of Merchandise that is

wanted in any town or city. In the

Department our stock is at present the largest, richest

and most magnificent ever before offered in Janesville.

Among our DRESS GOODS may be found the most

valuable stock of Plain Black and Watered Gros de

Rhine Silks, and Plain, Plaid and Striped Fancy Silks,

never offered for sale in Janesville.

The attention of the ladies is particularly directed

to our very extensive assortment of

PLAIN BLACK SILKS.

We have some better Goods than can be found at

any other store in the city, and our prices are as low as

any will have to pay for an equal quality of other

goods; also a very extensive assortment of All Wool

and Silk and Wool, Plain and Figured Barges, Bar-
ge DeLaines, &c.

Among our stock of low priced Dress Goods may be

found

3,000 yds. Fine French Lawns at 5/4 c., sold at other

stores at 1s. per yard.

4,000 do. do. sold at other stores 1s. 3/4. per yard.

4,000 do. do. sold at other stores 1s. 6d. do

"We were visited again Monday evening by one of the most terrific storms ever known in this country. It commenced about eight o'clock and continued without much cessation till midnight or after. The wind at times blew a perfect hurricane, the rain came down in torrents, the heavens presented almost a continued glare of lightning, and the thunder was genuine 'Wisconsin thunder,' only a little more so. We hear of one building, a livery stable, partly wrecked from its foundation, and several shade trees were prostrated. The damage done to the town however is very trifling to what it must be in the country. It is a discouraging time, but we still hope the farmers will be able to save a large portion of their crops."

ADVANCE GUARD.—A. K. Norris received at his mill in this city the first of his pine logs yesterday. He has met with unexpected difficulties in getting them down the river, and their arrival has been a good deal delayed. Mr. N. informs us that he has recently made a new purchase of 4,000,000 feet, and expects to receive here during the season, 7,000,000 feet. He is building a new saw mill, and will soon be under full headway in manufacturing and selling the people greatly need.

Attention is directed to the notice in our advertising columns, of new arrangements by the American express company. This company has a good reputation for doing business carefully and promptly. Its agents are men of business, and are strictly responsible.

HIGH WAGES.—Farmers in this vicinity are paying two dollars a day for harvest hands. With the increase of labor in getting in the crops caused by the heavy rains, this rate of wages must materially reduce the profits on their grain.

Dog Ordinance.—Read it, and then if your brutes are worth taking care of, look after them.

INTERESTING SALE.—By order of assignees, the household furniture of George L. Schuyler was sold yesterday, at his residence in West Fourteenth street. Curiosity to see the furnishing of the mansion of one whose name has become painfully famous, as well as a desire for bargains, attracted a large crowd to the sale. Those who thought to behold extravagant splendor, were disappointed, the house being only comfortably furnished, save perhaps in silver ware. Among these were elegant sets originally belonging to the celebrated yacht America. Many merchants and others, old friends of Mr. Schuyler, were bidders, more probably to prevent a sacrifice of the property, than for any other reason. *N. Y. Mirror, 20th inst.*

THE WHIG PARTY.—The whig party rose with the constitution, and will stand by that sacred instrument. But they will not forget that the world and the country is progressing, and that fidelity to the constitution requires them to change their mode of defence, as often as there is any new mode of attack. If the north were to invade the rights of the south, the whigs would throw themselves into the breach, and if the south attempt to break through all legal barriers and invade northern rights, they will be found ready to repel invasion from that quarter, whether the attack be made by southern slaveholders or northern doughfaces.

We mean to meet the crises as they present themselves. We shall not quarrel about the embargo, or the United States bank, until we have disposed of the present issues, and secured to freedom those rights which were decreed to it nearly forty years ago. We will not waste our strength in fighting the battles of the last century over again, until we have repelled the assaults of modern vandals, who have waged war against human rights. The whig party will live in the present and not in the past. *Boston Atlas.*

RESISTANCE TO LAW.—We understand that sheriff Kellogg, while in the discharge of his duty to-day, in arresting a German by the name of John Politzky, was resisted by the said Politzky, who was armed with a heavy mud hoe, drawing it upon the sheriff, and that while endeavoring to secure him, Politzky's wife, a large strong woman, came to the rescue, armed with a three pronged hay fork, and struck the sheriff with it over the head and shoulders. Other Germans were standing ready to assist the offenders, so the sheriff thought best to leave the field; not however without receiving some severe bruises. We hope the offenders will be brought to answer for this gross and violent resistance to law and justice. *Jeffersonian.*

IN A QUANDARY.—On Sunday afternoon last a man undressed himself near the foot of Madison street, Covington, and went into the Ohio river to bathe. While he was in the water a boy gathered up his clothes and made off with them, taking all except one article—that fabulous one which has made Nessus immortal. Hastily thrusting his head and arms through this article, the man made chase after the boy up Madison street, being unincumbered with clothing he was making mighty good time, when a police officer happening to be on the street, arrested him. The man in authority after making proper allowance for scant clothing on account of the heat of the weather, rather thought it an infraction of propriety for a man to appear in a public thoroughfare, on a Sunday, in a solitary garment, and accordingly marched off the unfortunate wight to jail. *Cincinnati Gazette.*

HEAVY DAY.—Wednesday, the day after the 4th of July, was one of the heaviest days for business in our banks ever known. In the foreign money department of the Suffolk bank, more money was received than on any day previous. The sum of one million seven hundred thousand dollars, mostly in small bills, was received, counted, sorted and recounted. The clerks were busily employed from eight o'clock in the morning, until twelve in the evening. *Boston Traveller.*

VERY CURIOUS DEATH.—Mr. King, of Schuyler, Herkimer county, N. Y. met death in a singular manner on Sunday last. He was abroad in a field, and inadvertently, while chomping some herbs, got a blade of grass into his throat. Physicians were soon called in to relieve his sufferings, but did not succeed in doing so, and he died of strangulation. *Utica Tel.*

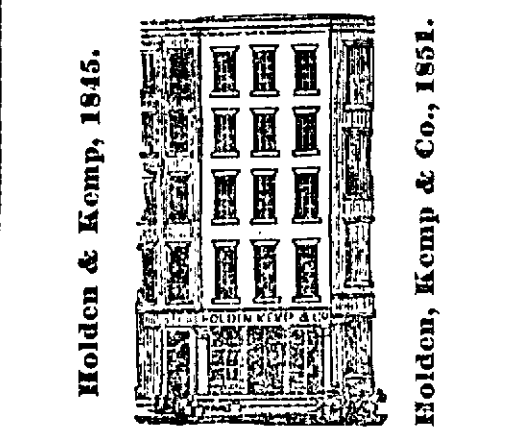
JUDGE BRONSON.—Judge Bronson's letter to the Syracuse "hardshell" democratic convention, declining the nomination, was not read just before the convention broke up, and then assurance was given that Judge B. could be persuaded to accept. There was great unanimity in his favor except with the New York delegation.

The Empire Drug Warehouse.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ESTABLISHED 1845!

THE OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN WISCONSIN!



HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., 1851.

A CARD.

PROPRIETORS OF

The Empire Drug Store,

REG to inform the Citizens of Wisconsin

generally and of the interior of the state in particular, that they have now received their Spring

purchase of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-WOOD,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.,

Making our Stock complete in every department.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Our business connections afford us facilities for

JOBBING GOODS AT ABOUT NEW YORK RATES,

decidedly lower than any concern in this state. Merchants

desiring to replenish their stock of

STAPLE DRUGS

will of course bear this fact in mind and get our prices.

To our large and increasing

Retail Trade & Dispensing Department

We devote our personal and particular attention, and

the fact that we have dispensed goods in this city for

the last Nine Years without the slightest accident or

mistake, is a sufficient guarantee that future commands

will be as well attended to. All orders shall receive our

prompt attention, and goods packed and forwarded

with care and dispatch.

Janesville, July 1854.

Jy24

T. B. WOOLLCROFT'S

OYSTER, ICE CREAM AND REFRESHMENT

SALOON.

No. 1, Lappin's Block, Corner Main & Milwaukee-Sts.

THE SUBSCRIBER would call the attention

of the public to his

New Bakery and Ice Cream Saloon.

Which he has fitted up at great expense, for the com-

fortable accommodation of the public. His Saloon will

at all times be supplied with all kinds of

FRUITS, PICKLED MEATS, GAME,

OYSTERS, SAUSAGE, AND CONFECTIONERY, BEER, &c.

Also Bread, and Boston, Soda and Butter Cakes,

which he will furnish to families on the shortest notice

and at the lowest price for Cash.

Special attention will be given to the ACCOM-

MODATION OF LADIES.

T. B. WOOLLCROFT.

Janesville, June 24, 1854.

New Tin Shop.

HAVING secured the services of an experienced

workman from the East, and procured an

entire new set of Machinery and Tools, with all modern

improvements, we are prepared to execute all orders

FOR TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,

In the best manner and at reduced prices. We shall

keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Tin Ware, Store Trimmings, Hollow

Ware, Stove Pipe, &c.,

to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

TIN WARE TROUGHS AND GUTTERS

made to order, and put up with neatness and dispatch

Shop in the basement.

MADISON MUSIC STORE.

THE undersigned has in his Ware

Room, in Bruen's Model Block, a good assortment

of **PIANOS**, **ORGANS**, and **MUSICAL**

1854. PIXLEY & KIMBALL,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Wholesale & Retail,

SIGN OF THE SAW, MAIN STREET, JANEVILLE

THE SUBSCRIBERS, in returning their

thanks to their numerous patrons for past favors,

and soliciting a continuance of the same, would respectfully

inform the people of Central and Western Wisconsin,

that they have now on hand, and offer for sale,

at the lowest cash prices, a larger and better selected

stock of

Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

Bar Iron, Steel, Nails,

Stoves, &c.,

than can be found in any other establishment in the

interior of the State.

The attention of Consumers and Country Dealers is

particularly invited to our immense stock of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH REFINED & SWEDISH IRON,

COST, GERMAN, ENGLISH & AMERICAN BLISTER,

TOP CALK, SPRING, COM. & CAST FLOW STEEL,

of all sizes.

Also to the almost endless variety of superior

Carpenter, Joiner, Cooper, Blacksmith, Wagon-

making and Farming TOOLS,

House Trimmings,

Chills and Chills Pumps, Lead Pips,

Cut and Wrought Nails and Spikes,

Tin Ware, Tin Sheet and Tin Cans for sale,

Britannia and Japanned Ware,

Tables and Pocket Cutlery,

Shavers, Scissors, Razors, &c.

Our stock of

Cook and Parlor Stoves

was never larger than at present, and comprises some

of the most improved patterns with grates, &c., having

been previously fully tested in this market, and from several

of the best manufacturers in Troy and Albany. Having

bought our Stoves on long time, without interest,

and at a great discount, we are enabled to compete

successfully with those who buy in small lots, "exclusively

for cash," of which we will convince all who may

give us a trial.

STOVE, FURNITURE, STOVE PIPE, and all kinds

of TIN WARE constantly on hand, or manufactured to

order.

We are agents for the sale of Duryee & Forsyth's

celebrated Fire Proof Safes and Platform and Counter

Scales, and the sale of Yale's Magic Bank, Safe and

Store Door Locks.

B. F. PIXLEY, [2] P. A. KIMBALL.

AGAIN & AGAIN

THE BOSTON STORE.

Let the Horn be Blown!!

"Sound the loud timbrel 'o'er land and o'er sea,"

WHEELLOCK'S triumphant, and ever shall be.

THIS is the middle of the nineteenth

century, the first half of which has produced more

change and onward movement than any fifty years of

our Christian Era.

The great controlling power of this age is its com-

merce—indeed, this may be truly called the commercial

age.

It has been well said by an ancient writer that

"Man wants but little here below,"

and to supply those wants

WHEELLOCK

Announces to every people and every tongue, to both

sexes and all parties, to all nations of all gauges, that

finding his old store entirely

TOO SMALL!

He has been compelled, in order to be able to supply

the immense call for goods at his establishment, to

Double the capacity of his Store Rooms!

Having purchased this spring, for this market, to be

sold this season,

\$39,007 00 Worth of Goods

But who can expect to read in the brief space of one

life all the articles that the

BOSTON STORE CONTAINS.

Indeed, history must fail to give the searcher of

knowledge any accurate idea of his immense

STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS,

His inimitable selection of

Fancy Dress Goods!

He has over

10,000 Yards of Silk Barges,

of every style and price, and it is with no great diffi-

culty that the fair dames of this fair valley can select

FROM THE ONE THOUSAND PIECES,

Of all patterns and ranging in price from SIX CENTS

Per Yard to Twenty-Eight Cents, such dresses as will

adorn their elegant figures, and which may as a gen-

eral thing be difficult to add to that beauty as it is

"to give refined good, paint the lily, or add perfume to

the violet."

It must not be inferred that we offer only these and

the like of other articles for outer apparel, such as Cham-

bray and Foulard Silks, but all manner of

Cotton, Grass & Linen Goods

are on hand, so that every one may be entirely ac-

commodated with the latest and best of female apparel—

Evel French red foxed Garters,

do do do do

Ladies' Enamelled Boots, Enamelled sewed Congress

Shoes,

LADIES' MORNING POLKAS,

And all the articles manufactured of the best styles—

So that of this store, so far as articles which adorn La

Belle's sex are concerned, it may be truly said

"**CUSTOM CAN NOT STATE THE INFINITE VARIETY.**"

While the Boston Store has made provision to pro-

tect the feet, it can also boast that it has all sorts of

GLOVES,

by which hands can be protected and retain

"The white wonder of fair Juliet's hand."

And in taking leave of those of whom it is no exag-

geration to say they are

"Heaven's last, best gift to man,"

the Nonpareils of beauty, the Paragons of perfection,

Mr. Wheelock assures his fair customers that his as-

stants and auxiliaries are those who unite great

knowledge of the business, his personal presence and

affability of manner to a determination to discharge

conscientiously their several and respective duties—

that while they may have the proper desire to effect

sales, they will never in imitation of many of our con-

temporaries attempt to accomplish that object by equiv-

ocation, misrepresentation, exaggeration, tergiversa-

tion, flattery, or by direct lying.

And now to the wants of the

COARSE HAND SEX.

Mr. Wheelock has every kind of material to make

those articles of dress that give to man his individual-

ity—

PANTALOONS,

CALF "BOWTS," COW HIDE do., GAZELLE, do.,

PATENT LEATHER do., GIRAFFE do.,

HATS

That fit every head from the Websterian brow to the

country pulchritude's source, from the size of caput of

him who is closely shorn after the Hibernian fashion to

that of him who wears the well-pomaded, unbroth-

elized, elongated Hyperion curls.

And to the speculator who buys to sell again,

The Boston Store

Can, at low rates, place in any other establishment

west of the Alleghany mountains, furnish that class

of exchanges so that riches will fill their pockets

as water fills the sea. And to them we offer

DOMESTIC GLASSWARE, WOODEN,

Pocket Hardware, and a full assortment of

Ready-made Tees, Ground Pepper, Flannels,

Looking Glasses, Ready-Made Over Coats, Pants,

Raincoats, Flat Irons and Cotton Batting, Lanterns,

Ratchets, which the whitening school-boy with shining

Chests, Norwegian Bandboxes and Hair Trunks,

Ten, Tobacco and Wicking.

In the

CROCKERY

JOSEPH A. WOOD & CO.,
Sign of the Padlock.
 THE SUBSCRIBERS, thankful for the liberal patronage extended to them during the past year would respectfully inform the people of Wisconsin that they have received the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK of
Hardware, Iron, Steel,
Nails, Glass, Stoves, &c.,
 ever offered in Janesville.
 Among our stock of **IRON** and **STEEL** may be found the following, to which we invite the attention of *Blacksmiths, Wagon-Makers and Machinists.*
 Best American Refined Iron all sizes.
 English Refined, do do.
 Swedish, do do.
 Stitts, and American Horse Shoe Iron, all sizes.
 Norway Nail Rods, best quality.
 Swedish Cast Steel, all sizes and shapes.
 Two Cast Steel,
 English Spring Steel.

Also, Anvils, Vices, Belows, Thimble Skins, Files
 Rasps, Screw Plates, Sledge, Hammers, &c.
 We also request a critical examination of our large
 and varied assortment of
Carpenters' & Joiners' & Coopers'
Tools.
 Purchased direct from the Manufacturer, consisting in
 part of the very best makes of
 Planes, of every description.
 Cast Steel Chisels of all kinds,
 Augers and Auger Bits, Braces and Bits,
 Bore Axes, Adzes, &c. Hammers, Steel Squares,
 Try Squares, Plats, Levels, Spirit Levels, &c.
 All of superior finish and from the best makers.
 We also have an endless variety of
Farming Implements.

Shovels, Spades, Scoops, Strythes and Snaiths,
2, 3 and 4-Tined Forks,
Hoos, Corn Shellers, &c., &c.,
at lower rates than can be obtained in any other establish-
ment in this city.

STOVES

of every style may be found at our Ware Rooms. Our
assortment of Cook Stoves is very large. We have for
sale the following:

BANNER.
PARAGON.

IMPROVED EMPIRE STATE,
FASHION, NEW EAGLE,
BROTHER JONATHAN,
NEW WORLD, ATLAS,
PACIFIC RED JACKET,
STAR OF THE WEST, Elevated Oven,
MORNING STAR, do do.
CULTIVATOR, do do.
PIRE FLY do do.
Also, four sizes of PREMIUM Stoves. Parlor Cooks,
Roc. & L.P.

offered here, and made of the best materials. Having paid cash for all our stoves at time of purchase, and thereby obtaining a great discount, we are prepared to

LOWER PRICES,
than those who try to compete with us.
We manufacture
Tin, Sheet Iron & Copper Ware,
and always have a large assortment on hand.
Persons at a distance favoring us with their orders,
may rest assured that we will attend to them to the
best of our ability.
Having had thirteen years experience in this branch
of trade, and being connected with a large Importing
House in New York, we can offer greater inducements
than any other establishment here.

JOSEPH A. WOOD & CO.,
48 Sign of the Puddock, Janesville, Wisconsin.

NEW GOODS!
\$15,000 Worth of

BOOTS AND SHOES
JUST RECEIVED AT THE
Wisconsin Boot & Shoe Store.

I AM now receiving one of the largest and finest stocks of Boots and Shoes that I have ever before brought to Janesville, and that is finer than all the rest, and sell them at lower prices than I have ever sold before, notwithstanding the great advance in the Eastern Market. My assortment of

Ladies Fine Shoes.

In particular, I have no hesitation in saying, cannot be equalled in the State, both in style and quality, being all made to order, and in such a manner that I warrant every article I sell, with the understanding at

the same, and will not come up to the warrant, they shall be mended free of charge.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

In this line I know beyond a doubt that I can show you a finer assortment and at better prices by twenty-five per cent. than can be found at any of the side shops or Dry Goods stores about town. I want it distinctly understood that I make the **BOOT AND SHOE TRADE** my **WHOLE BUSINESS**, and that I **Buy More, Sell More and know more about Boots and Shoes**, than the whole pile of petty dealers put together. And now also that I can make it an object for **Every Farmer in Rock County**, as well as every one that trades in Janesville to buy their Boots and Shoes of me for the more I sell the smaller profits I can sell at.

Manufacturing.

I want to say a few words to you in regard to our Manufacturing Department, to wit: That I am now engaged in the manufacturing business, and am probably am selling more cases than any other shops about town put together, simply for these reasons—that I use better Stock, being entirely of Eastern origin, and that my customers are worth twenty-five per cent more than the common ones of Western origin; and what is a better reason and of greater importance, I can

Sell my Custom Work at Western Lured Prices, and at the same time give you a better article than you can get at the shops, for I have the advantage of all else is a very valuable one, that, in buying my stock east and in such large quantities, I, of course save a great large sum of money, and thereby can sell at lower prices and at the same time make a profit.

I want to state further that I have secured the services of Mr. BUCKINGHAM, who has formerly been engaged

River, and who is known by every one to be the best manufacturer in the city; and if we don't get the goods we want from him, in regard to style and quality, we will forfeit our money and our reputation, and I pledge you my word that this is no small forfeit.

Leather and Findings.

I have just received over \$3,000 worth of the very best brands of **Leather in Sole & Upper Leather** and **Findings** of all kinds, such as **BRIDLES, SADDLES, PHILADELPHIA KIP and PRINCE CALF SKINS,** together with a full assortment of **MOROCCOS** of every kind, which I will assert

Precisely Milwaukee and Chicago Prices.

I have constantly on hand, also, a large assortment of **MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, LASTS, BOOT TREES, CHAIRS, and all the rest of the kind.**

I request the attention of manufacturers in town as well as, in the country to my stock, as I think I can sell you anything you buy of me. At least, I can tell you a much superior article to that which you get of the peddlers.

TO THE LADIES:

I would say that I am under very great obligation for the partiality you have shown me, in always pronouncing

I have taken from the said I now publicly pro-
 nounce and swear that I will not employ any one of you
 who may be entitled to the same a present of a handsome
 pair of CACKS, when I shall have closed up my shoe-
 making career. I would say further, that I am prepared
 to set up to order any style of work you wish, at low
 rates.
 Yours respectfully,
 J. B. DIMOCK, Proprietor.
 T. H. BUCKINGHAM, Foreman.
*By the way, don't forget the location of the Institu-
 tion, the large doors above the Post Office, Janesville,
 Wisconsin.*
 Janesville June 13, 1854.

AT VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH,
—AT—
Jenkins' Empire Grocery,
OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN HOTEL.
O. SUGARS, in bbls. and bbls.
St. Louis clarified and refined in bbls.
Golden Syrup, in bbls. and kegs, superior.
Molasses, do. do.

Burton's No. 1 Soap.
Stearin, Tallow, Star and Sperm Candles.
2,000 lbs. Cheese.
Dried Apples, Peaches, Plums.
Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES, PRO-
VISIONS, FLOUR, MEAL, FISH, &c., and *not to be un-
dersold.*
Jamestown, 554.1 554.1

STONE WARE.—A general assort-
ment for sale, at
J. M. SIMS & CO.

Wisconsin Leather Company
HAVE REMOVED to their new four story
building, 30 East Water Street, Milwaukee,
second block below the United States Hotel, where they
can be found with a full supply of
Leather, Shoe Findings, Oils, &c.

OUR EXTENSIVE TANNERY, at Two Rivers, is now
in full operation, and we can safely challenge com-
petition in **Quality and Quantity of STOCK.**
Purchasers will do well to CALL before buying in this
market or going east, as we can offer inducements greater
than ever before.
*The highest price in cash paid for HIDES, SKINS
AND FELTS.*

No. 80,
second block below United States Hotel.
RIVER ALLEN, J. E. ALLEN,
G. W. ALLEN, Milwaukee, Wis.
Caranoria, N. Y. Milwaukee, Wis.
Craws Whitcomb, Two Rivers.

Spring and Summer!

MILWAUKEE

HARDWARE & IRON STORE

HENRY J. NAZRO & Co.,

Sign of the Padlock.

Will be receiving during the Spring and
Summer heavy additions to their ENORMOUS
STOCK.

Please give it your attention *Wholesale and Retail*

GOOD GOODS LOW PRICES AND QUICK SALES!

English, German and American

Hardware, Iron and Steel,

1000 Tons assorted all kinds.

GRINDSTONES,

100 Tons common Ohio, 40x180 lbs.

50 " best Beren, 40x100 lbs.

Farming Utensils.

800 doz. Hay Rakes, different kinds.

500 Grain Cradles, several different kinds.

100 doz. 3 Tined Forks.

100 " 4 Tined "

50 " assorted Manure Forks.

50 " Handled Hoes.

50 " Cast Steel Hoes.

100 " Scythe Blades.

Cultivator Teeth, Horse Teeth, &c. &c.

SCYTHES.

100 doz. Blood's Scythes.

100 boxes assorted Scythe stones.

All the above Goods sold to the COUNTRY MER-

CHANTS at Low Prices and on favorable terms.

Nails, Nails!

5000 Kegs assorted Keesville, Sable and other makes.

1000 " " Finishing, Fence and Barrel.

500 " Wrought and Cut Spike.

Glass, Glass!

1000 Boxes first quality Glass, 8x10 to 24x30.

1000 " 2d and 3d quality do do.

Full and Heavy Stocks of the following:

Pump Chain, 1 1/2x1 1/2, Pump Fixtures, Pump Tubing.

White Lead, Cast Iron Well Cords,

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

200 Dzs. Ames' & Howard's SWORDS and SHOES.

Manilla Rope, Red Curds,

Ham and Jute Rope, Clothes Lines,

Sash, Putty,

Simmons' Daisies, Hants, Collins, Genuine and

Leicester's ANES.

Tinner's Stock.

Thinner's Tools, Sheet Iron,

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Copper,

Wine, Tin Plate, Brazier rods.

Tin Ware.

We are manufacturing largely for wholesaling, and

Warrant all to be perfect and not to leak.

House Trimmings.

The fullest and largest assortment in the State.

Cabinet Makers!

Curled Hair, Moss, Sofa Springs, Hair Cloth, Locks,

Knobs, &c. &c.

To Blacksmiths.

We are still supplied with the largest Stock in the

State, and the greatest variety.

We would call your attention to a NEW

ARTICLE OF STEEL FOR PLOUGHS.

Also, our Shoe Shop and Nail Rods.

Platform and Counter Scales.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND PACKING.

Train & Co.'s Liverpool & Boston Line of

Packet Ships.

Prepaid Passage Certificates for sale by us. English,

Irish, Germans, &c., please give your attention.

We thank our friends throughout the State for the

very liberal patronage extended to our firm the past

year and trust we may continue to merit your con-

fidence.

HENRY J. NAZRO, New York.

JOHN NAZRO, Jr., Milwaukee.

May 15th, 1854.

RAILROAD STORE!

I WISH to call attention, as I have

done before,

To the Goods I am receiving now at the Railroad Store,

Where all the newest Fashions, to suit the young and

old,

The richest and the cheapest goods in Janesville, will



Ogilvie & Barrows

RESPECTFULLY give notice to their friends

and complete assortment of Goods pertaining to their

line of business, which they offer as usual upon the

most satisfactory terms to cash purchasers.

TO PHYSICIANS.

They respectfully commend their stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS,

as being about the fullest and most complete in the

interior of the State, and comprising many Medicinal

Agents recently introduced to the notice of the Faculty.

The care taken in selecting their goods, and the

attention bestowed upon this important branch of their

trade will, it is thought, be apparent at once, and they

accordingly invite an examination by the Profession,

promising, that while they offer PURE AND UNADUL-

TERATED ARTICLES, the Prices shall be at the Low-

est possible market.

To Surgeons and Dentists.

The subscribers have just received from the New York

Surgical Instrument Manufactory a supply of their

Celebrated Instruments, to which they ask the attention

of Physicians and Surgeons, which they offer at Manu-

facturers' Prices, adding to the above, a full supply of

all the articles usually required in the practice of the

profession.

OGILVIE & BARROWS,

West side the River.

TO DAGUERREAN ARTISTS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully call the at-

tention of Daguerreotypists, and others interested,

to their stock of

Artists Materials, Chemicals, &c.,

which comprises all the articles used in the Photo-

graphic Art, including the most BEAUTIFUL MINI-

ATURE CASES AND LOCKETS, in all styles to be found

in the country, all of which they offer at the very low-

est prices, and guarantee satisfaction to every purchas-

er.

Janesville, June 2d, 1854.

BEESWAX for sale at

PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

A LARGE Assortment of FANCY HAIR

BRUSHES AND COMBS at

PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

WINDOW GLASS.—French and American

WINDOW GLASS, from 7x9 to 24x30—a full sup-

ply for sale by

OGILVIE & BARROWS.

GLUE of a Superior Quality for sale at

PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

PERFUMERY.—The undersigned have just

received a Large Assortment of LUBIN'S and HARRIS-

ON'S CELEBRATED PERFUMERY, which they of-

fer to dealers at a small advance on cost.

OGILVIE & BARROWS,

Philadelphia Drug Store.

VAYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL:

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS,

HOARSENESS, BRON-

CHITIS, CROUP, ASTH-

MA, WHOOPING-COUGH

AND CONSUMPTION.

THE SUBSCRIBERS not being regular agents

for the sale of the medicine, offer it to the public at the

rate of SEVEN SHILLINGS A BOT-

TLE, which is the wholesale price, pledging themselves

to sell the genuine article only.

Also, AYRES' CELEBRATED PILLS, for Sale at the

same rate.

OGILVIE & BARROWS.

To Builders and Painters.

A FULL SUPPLY of

THOMPSON'S PURE LEAD,

French and American Zinc,

Shower's Plastic Paint,

Linseed Oil, boiled and raw, Turpentine,

Paint Brushes, all kinds,

Patent Dryer, English, Varnishes,

Painters' Colors, &c. &c.,

Always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, at

PHILADELPHIA DRUG STORE.

A NEW WAR AGAINST HIGH PRICES OF MER-

CHANDISE HAS JUST BROKEN OUT, AT

THE LITTLE REGULATOR OF

The Dry Goods Trade.

IMMENSE DAILY ARRIVALS!

Cash System Triumphant!

GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN.

JACKMAN, PARKER & CO. Are

now receiving at their Store, corner of Main and

Milwaukee streets, the most extensive assortment of

Merchandise ever before received at any establishment

in the State, consisting in part of a very general as-

sortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, READY MADE

CLOTHING, HATS, COATS, HOSIERY,

HATS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCK-

ERY AND GLASS WARE, DRIED

FRUIT, SALT, WATER LIME,

GRIND STONES, &c.,

and every thing in the line of merchandise that is

wanted in any town or city. In the

DRY GOODS

Department our stock is at present the largest, richest

and most magnificent ever before offered in Janesville.

Among our DRESS GOODS may be found the most

magnificent stock of Plain Black and Watered Gode

Rhiné Silks, and Plain, Plaid and Striped Fancy Silks,

over which we have the absolute control.

The attention of the ladies is particularly directed

to our very extensive assortment of

PLAIN BLACK SILKS.

We have some better Goods than can be found at

any other store in the city, and our prices are as low as

you will have to pay for an inferior article at other

stores; also a very extensive assortment of All Wool

Silks, and Wool, Plain and Figured Barrege, Bal-
connet, &c.

Among our stock, of low priced Dress Goods may be

found

3,000 yds. Fine French Lawns at 5 1/2 c., sold at other

stores at 6 c.

4,000 yds. 8c. sold at other stores 12 1/2 c. per yard.

4,000 do. 12c. sold at other stores 15 c. do.

2,000 do. Balconnet Delaines 1s. sold at other stores 2s.

per yard.

10,000 do. Mixed Prints, 6 1/2 c., sold at other stores 10c.

per yard.

SHAWLS!

In this department we have a very extensive assort-

ment of White Crope, Square and Long, Plain and

Figured Cashmere, Black and Colored Silks, Harems, and

everything in the Shawl line, from the lowest price to

the best article in the market.

EMBROIDERY GOODS.

We probably have a better assortment of these Goods

than all the rest of the stores in Janesville put together,

consisting of Flowing Sleeves, Habits, Chemises, Col-

lars, &c., of the most fashionable goods in market, which

will be sold at the lowest price, and before sold in the

State. The attention of the ladies is particu-

larly directed to these Goods.

PARASOLS.

We have now on sale 1500 Parasols. Our Immense

stock in these goods compels us to say that we will un-

derstand any establishment in this City, at least 25 per-

cent.

4000 Yards

Fine, Fast Colored French Ginghams this day re-

ceived, that we are selling at 1s. per yard. They cannot

be matched in town less than 1s. 6d. Call soon, if you

want to save 50 per cent in Ginghams, as they are go-

ing fast.

BONNET AND BONNET RIBBONS,

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Our Clothing Rooms are well stocked with the best

made and most fashionable clothing in the market.

We have the most extensive assortment of all kinds of

clothing in Rock County, and we will keep up the re-

putation we have already gained, of being the best of

our neighbors. Among our stock may be found 1,000

Linen Coats, warranted linen, at 75 cents each.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have now in store over 20,000 pairs of BOOTS

AND SHOES, of all descriptions, which the people

are requested to take a look at. When they examine

the goods and hear the prices, we know they will pur-

chase.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

In these goods we have a very extensive stock of the

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 1.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, JULY 26, 1854.

NUMBER 15.

THE DAILY GAZETTE

18 published every morning, Sundays excepted, in the third story of Bennett & Clapp's Empire Block, Main street, by
LEVI ALDEN & CHAS. HOLT.

TERMS:
Five Dollars a year, payable quarterly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

1 square, 3 weeks, \$2 50; 1 column, per year, \$27 00
" 8 months, 1 00 " " " 20 00
" 6 months, 75 " " " 15 00
" 3 months, 50 " " " 10 00
Cards in "Business Directory" inserted at \$5 00 per year.

Special notices immediately after reading matter, fifty per cent above common rates of advertising.

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Associate Justice.....JOHN M. CATLER.
do do.....JAMES M. WATSON.
do do.....JOHN CATRON.
do do.....JOHN A. CAMPBELL.
do do.....PETER V. DANIEL.
do do.....SAMUEL NELSON.
do do.....ROBERT C. GRIER.
do do.....BENJAMIN R. CURTIS.
Reporter.....BENJAMIN O. HOWARD.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR WISCONSIN.
U. S. Judge for the District of Wisconsin, A. G. MILLER.
Assistant U. S. Attorney.....JOHN V. R. ADAMS.
U. S. Marshal.....J. V. R. ADAMS.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.
HENRY DODGE, of Dodgeville, Iowa County.
ISAAC P. WALKER, of Waukesha.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.
First District.....DANIEL WELLS, Jr., of Milwaukee.
Second District.....HEN. C. EASTMAN, of Milwaukee.
Third District.....JOHN B. MACY, of Fond du Lac.

LAND OFFICERS.
Milwaukee.....J. H. KIMBALL.
Receiver.....JONAS WHITNEY.
Mineral Point.....J. H. KIMBALL.
Receiver.....JONAS WHITNEY.

LA CROSSE.
Register.....JOSEPH C. SQUIRES.
Receiver.....HENRY O. FLOWMAN.
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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FARWELL & BRO.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Excelsior Block, Milwaukee street.

TREAT & EVANS.
Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. 17

JAMES SUTHERLAND.
Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer—Lapin's new brick block, east side the river, Janesville.

H. S. SHELTON.
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., east side the river, Main-st., Janesville. 24

JANESVILLE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
A short distance north of the Stevens' House, J. H. BUDD, Proprietor. 15

DR. M. H. BUTLER.
Physician and Accoucher, Plymouth, Rock county, Wis. Office and residence convenient to Barlow's Hotel, Plymouth. 15

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence—Brick Cottage, west of the Episcopal Church. 52

F. W. EHRLICH.
Confectioner, Ice Cream Saloon, &c., Main street, opposite the Post Office, Janesville. Every attention paid to customers. 39

E. B. & J. F. DRAKE.
Have for sale a large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, &c., at the Janesville Nursery, 3 1/2 miles west of the river. 4

TRUSDELL, JORDAN & BENNETT.
Attorneys at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office in Empire Block, Janesville. 62

W. M. TRUSDELL, CHAS. S. JORDAN, JNO. R. BENNETT.
Attorneys at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office in Empire Block, Janesville. 62

SANFORD A. HUDSON.
Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in Lapin's Block, over the Bookstore, Janesville, Wisconsin. 62

CASE & ARMSTRONG.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in the Empire Block, Janesville. JOHN M. CASE, [20] JAMES ARMSTRONG. 20

DOTY & BURNHAM.
Shoe and Boot Manufacturers, one door north of Doty's Mechanics' Block, Main-st., Janesville; Wis., where at all times a complete assortment of the above articles may be found. 19

DR. JOSEPH S. LANE.
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Wholesale and Retail Merchants. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes, &c. Store corner of Main and Milwaukee streets, Janesville. 19

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Surveyor and Civil Engineer and Notary Public. Surveying, leveling, drafting, &c., promptly attended to. Office west side the river, in the R. V. R. R. office, Janesville, March 24, 1852. 29

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Druggists and Apothecaries. Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass and Groceries. General Agents for the most approved Patent Medicines. 24

J. B. DOE.
Banker and Exchange Broker—Office in Tallman's Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. 19

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Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. Main street, Janesville, Wisconsin. 11

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Main street, Janesville, keeps always on hand a variety of Cigars, Loose Chewing, Smoking and Plug Tobacco. A superior article of Wine and Liquors also always on hand. 26

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Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Also, agent for the Continental and New York City Bank of New York City, has a cash capital of Half a million dollars. Office over the store of Cooley & Babcock, Janesville, Wisconsin. 1

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Baker and Confectioner, No. 1 Lapin's Block, corner of Main and Milwaukee streets. All kinds of Cakes, Pies, Crackers, Breads, Candies, Oils, Ice Cream, and all other kinds of eatables served up on the shortest notice. 26

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Sign of the Big Saw, Richardson's Block, Main-st., Dealers in Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stores, Bar Iron, Steel, Nails, &c., and Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware. [Janesville, May 24, 1854.] 37

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This House has been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished. Omnibuses always in attendance to convey passengers to and from the house. Baggage free. [22] Board \$1 00 per day. 2

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Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchant, South Water, near La Salle. Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Shipment of Produce. References—McGraw, Bell & Ullman, Leo & Dickson, W. T. Richmond, Isaac Taylor, Baine, Jackson & Smith, Lawrence, Strong & Co., H. O. Wilson, J. L. Kimball & Co., Holden, Kemp & Co., Janesville. 11

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Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors, will attend to the prosecution and settlement of all claims. Bounty Land and other claims against the United States, claimed by them promptly, having an agent in Washington to prosecute them in person. Also, General Land and Loan Agents, Notaries, &c. Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wis. 49

OGLIVIE & BARROWS.
Pharmaceutical Drug Store, Janesville, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Drugs, French, English and American Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Dye-stuffs, Painters' and Artists' Materials and Colors, Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Uses, Druggists' and Surgeons' Instruments, Dental Instruments, Fancy articles, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, etc. etc. etc. 43

JAS. H. OGLIVIE, L. J. BARROWS, M. D.
DENTISTRY. 43

DR. B. F. PENDLETON.
Surgeon Dentist, is prepared to operate in every branch of his profession. Chloroform administered when desired. Office corner Main and Milwaukee streets, over Ellis & Co.'s Jewelry Store. 81

DR. L. ARNOLD.
DENTIST. Exchange Block, West end upper bridge, Milwaukee st. Janesville, April 28, 1853. 84

50 BARRELS NEW SALT for sale
Low. [40] J. M. SMITH. 10

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CAPITAL \$1,500,000 00!!!

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The above are the most sound and reliable stock companies now doing business, and the subscriber is prepared to take risks in them at such rates as make it an object for persons desiring to be safely insured to take policies in these companies.
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May 30th, 1854.

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The subscriber is now prepared to negotiate Insurance on Stocks of Goods, Stores, Dwellings and Household Furniture to any amount in the best New England and New York City companies. Marine risks taken at equitable rates.

Milwaukee, Refer to
A. WHITTEMORE, firm of A. Whittemore & Co., C. T. BRADLEY, do C. T. Bradley & Metcalf, G. D. NORRIS, do G. D. Norris & Co., J. NAZRO, do J. Nazro & Co., MARSHALL & LEBLEY, Bankers, J. Nazro & Co., Janesville.

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Office in Wheelock's Store. 41

June 15th, 1854.

New England Mutual Life Ins.,
Of Boston, Mass., Chartered in 1843.

Capital and accumulation, \$650,000.
THIS Company is one of the oldest, and among the most prudently and successfully conducted in the country. The primary object in conducting its business has been to provide perfect security under all conceivable circumstances, for the payment of its losses under its policies, and to return to the insured the surplus at stated periods, and strict economy is observed.

Every insured person is a member of the company and shares in the profits of the business, and is subject to no liability or assessments beyond his premium. The directors are required to be particularly interested in the company, and they give their personal attention; and bonds of sufficient security are given by their officers for the faithful performance of their duties. Insurance may be effected for the benefit of the wife, which is secured to her by law beyond the reach of a husband's creditors; and creditors may insure the lives of debtors.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President; B. F. STEVENS, Sec'y; O. P. HOLMES, Examining Physician.
June 15th, 1854. 41

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NEW YORK CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital, \$500,000.
NATIONAL PROTECTION, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Capital \$200,000.
NORTHERN NEW YORK INS. CO., PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Capital \$200,000.
AMERICAN INSURANCE CO., UTICA, N. Y., Capital \$200,000.
DODGE COUNTY MUTUAL, WAUPUN, Wis., Capital \$150,000.
MILWAUKEE MUTUAL, MILWAUKEE, Wis., Capital \$150,000.
BELOIT INSURANCE COMPANY, ROCK COUNTY, Wis., Capital \$150,000.
BOON COUNTY INSURANCE COMPANY, ILLINOIS, Capital \$100,000.
AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CT., Capital \$100,000.
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COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO., MILWAUKEE, Wis., Capital \$100,000, (\$100,000 paid in.)

The undersigned has been duly appointed Agent of the above named companies, and is now prepared to take risks and issue policies upon all kinds of insurable property at the lowest rates of premium.

Office at Commercial Grocers, Rock Co., Wis., or at the Janesville City Bank of H. B. Bunsicker, Chas. C. CHENEY, Agent for the Northwest. 29

Highly Important to Farmers.
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WEST.
LOCATED AT MADISON, WISCONSIN.

THIS Company continues to take risks upon Farm Property only, consisting of buildings of all kinds, (belonging to farmers), household furniture, grain in barns, live stock, &c., from one to five years, at lower rates than most other responsible companies. All losses promptly paid at the office as soon as proof is made.

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Experience has shown that two-thirds, if not three-fourths of all the fires that occur are upon stores, taverns, mills, shops and such like property. In this company all such property is rejected positively, by LETTING THEM ALONE.

Refer to your own interest, and insure in a Farmers' Company.

We have been doing business a little over three years, and we have not been obliged to assess our premium notes, and for the last fourteen months we have not taken a single dollar loss, though doing a large and prosperous business, which we believe to be without a parallel in the history of insurance.

The best of references given as to the responsibility of the company.

TRAVELING AGENTS Wanted for Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.
N. W. DEAN, President.
B. F. HORKINS, Secretary.
C. O. OLIN, Gen. Agent.
L. J. FARWELL, Treasurer. 42

FANNING MILLS.
MADE by the Subscriber, which draw the PREMIUM at the New York State Fair, and improved so as to separate Oats from Wheat, which are sold in the United States.

Will be sold from his shop at RACINE and also at JANESVILLE, near the Stevens House, on the west side the river.

Fanning Mills on hand at all times and sold Cheap for Cash or produce of any kind.

Also delivered to any point within 60 miles when ordered.

Capt. H. DRAKE acts as Agent in selling from Janesville. A. P. DIGKEY. 25

Contractors for House-Building,
IN JANESVILLE, MADISON, BELOIT, and the surrounding country.

ONE of the Firm, an Architect, and Practical Builder in the City of New York for twenty-three years will draw plans, without charge, (when the contract is taken by the company) otherwise the usual charges. JOHN F. RAGUE & CO., Janesville, Feb. 28d, 1854. 26

DEEDS and MORTGAGES for sale at this Office.

Chicago Advertisements.

R. D. ADAMS & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Straw, Lignon and Fancy Bonnets,
Flowers, Ribbons, Millinery Goods, Hats, Caps, &c., 107 SOUTH WATER STREET, (Corner of La Salle Street.) Chicago, Illinois. 205

NEW PAPER WAREHOUSE.
THE Subscribers having opened a Warehouse in this city would respectfully call the attention of Printers, Publishers, Stationers & COUNTRY MERCHANTS, TO THEIR STOCK.

Our long experience in the business and connection with Eastern Manufacturers, enables us to present a **STOCK UNEQUALLED** both as regards **QUALITY AND PRICE.**

500 Tons Rags wanted.
WARREN & CO., 20 La Salle Block, No. 2 La Salle St., Chicago. 20

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.
Wholesale Dealers IN IMPORTED AND AMERICAN **BROADCLOTHS,** Black & Fancy Cassimeres & Dog Skins, LONDON AND PARIS VESTINGS, HEAVY WOOLLEN AND SUMMER STUFFS, adapted to Men's wear.

Furnishing Goods & Tailors Trimmings, 171 South Water St., Chicago, Ill. BENJ. M. FIELD, ADRI. BENEDICT, PETER W. FIELD. 20

Wholesale Hardware House.
NO 176 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

WILLIAM BLAIR & Co.
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and American HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, &c., have Store a large and complete stock of goods, received direct from the Manufacturers in this country and England.

In our stock may be found the following, to which we invite the attention of dealers.

400 doz. Axes—Colliers, Simmons, and others.
500 Shovels—Ames, Howlands do
500 Spades do do
400 Grass Scythes—Blood's, Harris, do
300 Scythes—Smith's—Jansons' Patent.
200 gross Scythes—Indian Pond, &c.
400 doz. Cast Steel Hoes.
6000 Table Cutlery Forks.
2000 Pocket do do
1000 Locks and Latches, assorted.
1300 Files do do
10000 lbs. Pump Chain.
10000 Bright Ox Chain.
15000 Black Chain.
600 pair Bright Traces.
600 boxes Tin Plate, 10, 12, and extra sizes.
500 bundles Sheet Iron.
600 lbs. Sheet Zinc.
20 set Japanese and Pressed Tin Ware, full assortment. 206

WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON.

G. H. & L. LAFIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR LAFIN BROTHER'S Laid and Wave Letter, Cap, Flat-Cap, Madelon, Pearl and other Papers; CHANE & Co's Superior Colored Medium, Bond, Tissue and Envelope papers; SMITH & BATES' Patent Cards and Card Board; LONGBR & Co's Domestic and Imported Cigars; THOS. C. MILLER & Co's Tobacco; Westfield Whips and Lashes; LAFIN & SMITH'S Celebrated Gun Powder and Safety Fuse, &c. 171

Sky-Light Daguerreotypes.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

75 Cents to \$5.00.

MR. J. E. POWERS, lately from Troy, (N. Y.) respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place and vicinity that he has made a permanent location in Janesville, at J. H. DODGE, Jr.'s JEWELRY STORE, where he is prepared to take **Daguerreotype Likenesses.**

Either single or in groups, not to be surpassed in Wisconsin. Miniatures taken in as good style as the Art can produce, having all the improved chemicals of the age, which, together with the advantages of a superior light, enable him to give a clear, bold and life-like picture.

Miniatures taken in all weathers equally well, and warranted not to fade in the least, from 75 cents to \$1. Pictures taken over 50 cents.

Ladies and families of all styles furnished to order, and also miniatures in Pin and Bracelets.

Miniatures of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Pictures of Children of any age correctly taken at very low rates.

His Room will be open from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., and he invites all those who wish to see GOOD Pictures, to call and examine his Specimens, whether they wish Likenesses or not.

Among these specimens are Miniatures of Henry Clay, John P. Hale, Jenny Lind and General Tom Thumb.

Instructions given in the art on reasonable terms. Janesville, Dec. 1, 1852. 43

TO BUILDERS.
Materials Furnished.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to furnish BUILDING MATERIALS in any quantity, and CHEAPER than can be sold any where else in this vicinity. Working one of the very best Quarries in the State, and possessing superior facilities for getting Out and Dressing Stone, manufacturing himself Quick Lime, and having put Water Lime, he can offer superior inducements to builders for

WANT OF ENTHUSIASM.—The Nebraska papers are very busy in representing that the recent meeting at Madison was a lifeless affair, that there was a lack of enthusiasm which sometimes characterizes political gatherings, we are ready to admit, yet we look upon it as an encouraging sign, rather than otherwise. There was the calmness of determination about it, the intelligent consciousness of a national wrong perpetrated in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, not to be redressed by the mere blustering of words, but by efficient and persistent action; a singleness of purpose to drop other matters of difference for the time being, to unite and concentrate forces upon this one object till it is accomplished. Such are the characteristics exhibited in other states. It is the legitimate effect upon a candid, long enduring people, of oft-repeated and long continued acts of aggression on the part of slavery propagandists, and of the consummation of that climax of bad faith, the opening of territory consecrated to freedom by solemn national compact, to the detriment of the accused institution. The public mind at the north will more and more assimilate upon this question. It is not far from unanimous upon it now, but party ties and the hope of party success will hold out against it to some extent. We do not repudiate partisanship; we respect it when adhered to under a consciousness of correct principles. But when we see the citizens of one section of the country, abandoning all party issues, and uniting heart and hand in the enforcement of measures highly obnoxious to other sections, it is time to meet such tactics in their own way, as a matter of self-preservation.

Such are some of the considerations that will actuate and animate the opponents of the Nebraska law, at the coming elections in the different states, and he who calculates that these forces are inert because not noisy, is preparing himself to be disappointed in the result.

SICKNESS AT PORT WASHINGTON.—An express reached this city, Sunday afternoon, from Port Washington, 26 miles north, for a physician and medicine; the cholera having broken out there and much apprehension prevailing. It appears that the first case, among the American residents, occurred Thursday evening, and from that time till Sunday morning there had been 15 or 20 cases, and 8 or 10 deaths. Doctors McKnight and Garrow, both skillful and experienced physicians, promptly responded to the call for help, and went up to Port Washington Sunday evening. We trust that their presence and counsel were effectual in allaying the panic and staying the pestilence. Among the victims of the disease were Mr. Lawrence, (brother-in-law of the late P. W. Badgley of this city,) his wife and child.

We hear that several cases of cholera have occurred at Watertown and in Concord, Jefferson county. Indeed there is scarcely a locality exempt from it this season.—*M.H. Sent.*

While in many places this fearful disease is carrying dismay and death into many households, we have thus far been mercifully exempted from its ravages. In the early part of the warm season there were two deaths in this city which were pronounced to be from cholera by the attending physicians. Even these cases, however, are disputed, and we do not assume to pass judgment upon them. But since that time, embracing a period of several weeks of unparalleled hot weather, and with every facility to sickness, our town has enjoyed an unusual degree of health. The complaints always incident to the season have scarcely existed at all, and there has been no such thing as an attack even of the prevailing epidemic, or a severe case of cholera morbus, while there seems to have been an entire indifference among our citizens generally as to their habits, and the ordinary precautions dictated by prudence seem to have been wholly disregarded. How long this exemption from a visitation of a disease that is so sorely afflicting many of our neighbors is to continue, no one can tell, and whether the disregard of precautionary measures will not, ere the season closes, invite the pestilence, is equally uncertain. But it is true that our city has escaped thus far, and it is also true that in all former seasons it has either wholly escaped or known but an isolated case or two. The very fact of escape heretofore has created a settled feeling of safety, and probably to this feeling is attributable much of our freedom from the disease.

A GENUINE "KNOW NOTHING."—A good story told by some of our citizens who were in Washington some weeks since, runs in this wise: A citizen of that city put up \$1000 on a bet with the landlord of a very popular hotel, a staunch democrat, that the "know nothing" candidate for mayor would be elected over his democratic competitor. Winning the bet, he called for the money, and received a check therefor.—He then proposed to his democratic friend to put up the entire stake against an equal amount that the "know nothings" would elect the next president of the United States. To this his friend demurred, but added—"I will tell you what I will do. I'll double the bet, that we elected a 'know nothing' when we elected Franklin Pierce." It is needless to say that the bet was declined.

WING CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—We notice that the wing central committee of the sixth congressional district has called a convention to be held at Rockford on the 6th day of September, to nominate a candidate for congress. We believe it is generally understood that Mr. Washburn will be unanimously nominated, if he will accept it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE WHEAT CRISIS.—The wheat has all been gathered in Ohio, and is much better than was anticipated. We felt sure that the accounts of the ravages of the fly were greatly exaggerated, and we could not publish two columns of extracts on the subject, from our exchanges, which would materially modify those published two weeks since.—*Ohio Farmer.*

SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN.

Abraham, p't in error, vs. State of Wisconsin ex. rel. Booth, d'ft in error.

Synopsis of Opinion by Whiton, C. J.

The relator in this case presented a petition to Justice Smith of this court, setting forth that he was unlawfully deprived of his liberty, and praying that a writ of habeas corpus might be issued to bring him before the said justice, together with the cause of his imprisonment, in order that he might be liberated if it should be found that his confinement was illegal.

The petition for the writ stated particularly that the petitioner was restrained of his liberty, by reason of a pretended warrant, a copy of which was appended to the petition. By this copy it appears that Winfield Smith, acting as a commissioner of the U. S., had upon an examination of the petitioner, for an alleged offence against the laws of the U. S., ordered the petitioner to recognize with sufficient sureties in the sum of two thousand dollars, for his appearance at a term of the district court of the U. S. to be held at Madison, on the first Monday of July, then next; and that in default of the recognition the marshal was commanded to deliver the petitioner to the common jail, &c.

The said copy also contains a recital that the petitioner had been charged on oath, "with having on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1861, at the city of Milwaukee in said county and district, unlawfully aided, assisted, and abetted a person named Joshua Glover held to service or labor in the state of Missouri, under the laws thereof, and being the property of one Benammi S. Garland, and having escaped therefrom into the state of Wisconsin, to escape from the lawful custody of Charles C. Cotton, a deputy of the marshal of the United States, for the district of Wisconsin, the said Charles C. Cotton having then and there arrested and taken into custody the said Joshua Glover by virtue of a warrant issued by the Judge of the United States for said district, pursuant to the provisions of the act of congress in that case made and provided—approved September 18, 1850." The petitioner having been lodged in jail in default of bail, the writ of habeas corpus was issued and served, and the prisoner was brought before Justice Smith, before whom such proceedings were had that he was discharged.

A writ of certiorari was issued to bring the record of these proceedings before this court in order to correct any error that might have been committed.

The following are the points decided.

1. The cause came properly before this court by certiorari to bring up the record of the proceedings before Justice Smith. Rev. Stat. 29, 1 Wis. R. 317.

2. A justice of this court has power to issue in vacation writs of habeas corpus, returnable before himself at chambers. Rev. Stat. 626, Sess. L. '52, chap. 395.

3. The rule that the court whose jurisdiction first attaches to a case, will retain it, notwithstanding proceedings may be subsequently commenced in other courts of concurrent jurisdiction, cannot apply in this case to prevent the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus, by a justice of this court, since a commissioner is not an officer of the courts of the United States; for those appointed by the judges of those courts, neither the courts or judges are responsible for his acts, his powers and duties being particularly prescribed in the acts of congress; and a commissioner cannot with any propriety be called a judicial officer. Cons. of U. S., Art. 3, Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee 1 Wheat. R. 305. But apart from any considerations of the powers of commissioners to bring the case within the rule, it must appear that the district court of the U. S. had the case pending before it, which was made by the issuing and service of the writ of habeas corpus, that the question of the legality of the imprisonment of the petitioner was then pending before that court, and this the facts in the case do not show. They merely show the ordinary case of a person imprisoned under color of legal process for an alleged offence. In such case the investigation of the legality of his imprisonment does not necessarily involve an enquiry into the question of his guilt or innocence, or of his liability to be held to answer for the alleged offence. Sims' case 7 Cush. R. 7 Cowan R. 471, 10 Johns. R. 328. State courts or officers are not deprived of the power to issue the writ of habeas corpus in all cases where a citizen of this state is held in custody on the ground of an alleged violation of a law of the U. S. by Rev. Stat. chap. 124, sec. 21.

4. There being no valid objection to issuing the writ of habeas corpus and bringing the prisoner before Justice Smith, the question next arises whether the prisoner was lawfully discharged.

The return of the marshal to the habeas corpus sets out substantially the same reason for the detention of the prisoner as that stated in the petition for the writ.

The first objection taken to the return is that it does not set forth a valid warrant. Upon this point the court concurs in the opinion of the justice, who discharged the prisoner. The warrant fails to state any offence under the act of congress in question, inasmuch as it does not show for what purpose Glover was in the custody of the deputy marshal. He may have been in custody pursuant to the act of congress, approved September 18, 1850, and not have been arrested as a fugitive from labor. A warrant should contain a general statement of the offence in order to justify an arrest.

It is further objected to the return of the marshal, admitting Glover to have been arrested as a fugitive from labor under the act of congress, approved September 18, 1850, still the arrest was unlawful, for the reason that the act is unconstitutional and void—and it is no crime to aid a person to escape from unlawful imprisonment.

former act the person to whom the service or labor was due, was authorized to seize or arrest the fugitive, and take him before any judge, of the circuit or district courts of the U. S., residing or being within the state, or before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest was made; and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony or affidavit taken and certified by a magistrate of any such state or territory, that the person so seized owed service or labor under the laws of the state, to the claimant, it became the duty of the judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to the claimant, his agent or attorney, which was a sufficient warrant for the removal of the fugitive to the state or territory from which he escaped.—It will be observed that by the act of 1793, the alleged fugitive was taken before an officer who decided upon the question of the surrender of the fugitive, upon proof submitted to him.

The act of 1850 differs from that of 1793 in two essential particulars. By the act of 1850, certain officers called commissioners are authorized to make the surrender and give the certificate, and the testimony to show the fact that the alleged fugitive owes service or labor; and that he has escaped, is not to be weighed by the commissioner, but has an effect given to it by the act, independent entirely of the opinion of the commissioner in regard to its sufficiency.—The 10th section of the act provides that when any person held to service or labor in any state or territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such labor or service shall be due, or his agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party; whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matter so proved, and also a general description of the party so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be, and a transcript of such record authenticated by the attestation of the clerk, and of the seal of said court, being produced in any other state or territory or district, in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner or other officer authorized by the law of the U. S. to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. Adjudications upon the act of 1793 could not decide all the questions raised by that of 1850.

In Priggs' case, 16 Pet. R. 610, decided in 1842, the question before the supreme court of the U. S. was whether Priggs had the right to seize without process in the state of Pennsylvania, Margaret Morgan, a fugitive slave, and remand her to the state of Maryland. The judges decided that he had the power, and discuss the power of congress to legislate on the subject of the reclamation of fugitives from labor, and they were all of opinion that congress had the power, a majority holding that the power was exclusive, and that the state could not pass laws even in aid of the legislation of congress.

Of course nothing could be decided in this case respecting the power of commissioners to give the certificate mentioned in the act of 1850, nor has there been since, in any case before the supreme court of the U. S.; and no case before that court has, by its record, distinctly presented the question raised in this case as to the right of a person claimed as a fugitive from labor, to have the facts which must be proved before he can be surrendered to the claimant, tried and decided by a jury.

Whatever might be the opinion of this court, were there no adjudications upon the question as to the power of congress to provide, by law for the surrender of fugitives from labor, still the question whether an alleged fugitive is entitled to a jury trial before his surrender, is an open one in that court which has the power finally to decide all questions growing out of an alleged violation of the constitution by an act of congress.

This court is of opinion that so much of the act of 1850, above referred to, as refers to the commissioners for decision of questions of fact which are to be established by evidence before the alleged fugitive can be delivered up to the claimant, is repugnant to the constitution of the U. S., and therefore void, for two reasons: 1st, because it attempts to confer upon those officers judicial powers; 2d, because it is a denial of the right of the alleged fugitive to have those questions tried and decided by a jury which we think is given him by the constitution of the U. S.

Congress cannot vest any portion of judicial power in any tribunals created by itself unless in the manner mentioned in the 1st section of the 3d article of the constitution of the U. S., except in the case of territories, for which congress has provided for the appointment of judges with a different tenure of office from that fixed by the constitution, claiming to derive the power from that clause in the constitution which gives congress "power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the U. S."

The 6th article of amendments to the constitution of the U. S. provides that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," and although it has been urged that a slave is not a person in the sense of the term as used in this amendment, yet the objection is answered by the consideration that persons who are free are liable to be arrested and deprived of their liberty by virtue of this act, without due process of law, a phrase which includes the idea of a trial by jury.

The court do not give an opinion upon the question whether a slave escaping into a free state, does not thereby become free by virtue of the local law, subject only to be delivered up

to servitude upon due proof, but by the act in question, an undoubtedly free citizen of a free state may be deprived of his liberty without due process of law. And though he may regain his freedom in the slave state to which he is taken, it is by force of the law of that state, and not by virtue of the act of congress in question, for under that he has been adjudged a slave, and by force of it he has been taken as a slave by the person adjudged to be his owner, his agent or attorney, from the state where he was arrested to the state from which it is alleged he has escaped.

This court is therefore obliged to conclude that the alleged fugitive from labor is taken back to the state from which he is said to have escaped, not as a person merely charged with being a slave, but as a person who has been proved and adjudged to be a slave, and as seems clear, without due process of law; without having his rights passed upon and determined by a jury of his peers. We think it essential that his rights should be maintained by all courts and all tribunals, and for the reasons above given the order made in this cause discharging the relator is affirmed.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The New York Tribune, of last Thursday publishes a despatch from its Washington correspondent to the effect that he has positive and undeniable information that a treaty is about concluded between Mr. Gregg, U. S. commissioner, and the government of the islands, for their annexation to the United States forthwith. The correspondent adds:

"The unsettled question in relation to the annexation is, whether the islands shall come in as a territory or a state. Mr. Gregg insists on the former. The administration here at Washington is perfectly advised as to the position of the negotiations. This is kept a profound secret at Honolulu to all out of the court circle. The king and priory council have the constitutional power to make the treaty, and in fear of filibustering or something else in the way of foreign invasion, they are exercising it. The native population is undoubtedly opposed to annexation, while a majority of the foreign residents desire it."

NEBRASKA AND THE HARBOR BILL.—John Wentworth, M. C. from Illinois, writes as follows to his paper, the Chicago Democrat:

The Nebraska democrats of the north west, are furious to have the president sign the river and harbor bill. They say that it is the only thing that will save them, that it is hard work to stand up against the extension of slavery in Kansas, and that a veto on top of that would be entirely ruinous. If the supplantation, and even tears of those men will save the bill, it is safe enough. They beg hard.

The bill is so constructed that Gen. Pierce must sign the bill or deny the constitutional power. For the estimates are his own in every respect.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—A correspondent of the Union Herald says that in Waterville, N. Y., as the Waterville artillery were returning from Hamilton, where they had been to assist in the celebration of the day previous, the magazine upon which two men were sitting, and which was drawn by four horses, was ignited by the friction of some gun caps which had been carelessly left in it; and about fifteen pounds of powder exploded with a loud report, filling the air for many feet around with buffalo robes, cushions, and fragments of the wagon.

There was so much smoke that it was impossible to see what became of the unhappy occupants of the seat; but as it cleared away, we discovered one of them getting up from the ground, and the other half a mile distant, astride one of the wheel horses, his clothes on fire in many places, and exhibiting the tallest specimen of flying artillery we ever saw.

It appeared upon inquiry that the driver was blown up the length of the reins, falling back on the pole to the gun, and afterwards getting on one of the horses, he succeeded in stopping them. But the most remarkable of all, nobody was seriously injured, although one of them is somewhat stiff.

The report of the explosion, though dull and heavy, was heard for miles around. The driver's companion, after rising from the ground, expressed a regret that his associate should have parted from him so unceremoniously; he had no time to bid him good bye.

THE GREAT BELL OF VIENNA.—For a birthday excursion, I yesterday ascended the tower of St. Stephen, which rises up to the enormous height of 439 feet. About 200 feet above the floor we reached the cathedral bell, the largest in Germany, weighing 35,400 pounds. A small family could live conveniently under the immense structure. Eight men are required to ring it, as the clapper alone weighs 1,400 lbs. It was cast in 1711, by the Emperor Joseph I., from 180 Turkish cannon taken by the Austrians. At the height of 250 feet is the clock.

In a room with the latter is stationed a man to watch for the breaking out of fires in the city and suburbs. By means of a fine telescope he takes the angle on a chart prepared for the purpose and finds the street and house. The alarm is then given. I ascended to the top of the tower, but as it inclines three feet from a perpendicular, and trembles at the slightest blow, I did not remain long at so dizzy a height.

J. T. Bailey, Esq., well known to many of our citizens, died very suddenly on his farm near Watertown, on the 7th inst., from the effect it is thought of drinking cold water on returning much heated from his fields. Mr. Bailey was among the pioneer settlers of the country, and was esteemed by all for his many good qualities.—*Jeffersonian.*

When Socrates was asked whether it was better for a man to marry or remain single, he made answer: "Let him take which course he will, he will repent of it." This is similar to that of the youth, who, being asked which out of two very bad roads to a certain place was the least bad, cried out, "Take either, and before you get half way you will wish that you had taken the other."

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—This thoroughfare has declared a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent., and a stock dividend of seven per cent., for the same time.—The total receipts for June were \$120,079 55.

A LEVIATHAN.—The barque "Great West" is completing her cargo to day. She is loading fifty five thousand bushels of oats—the largest cargo ever taken from this port.—*Chicago Journal, Saturday.*

A LADY WITH A WOODEN LEG.—Henry, who formerly consulted us about a young lady with a wooden leg, has now brought the matter to a crisis by marrying her; and now, after a month's experience, an entire honeymoon, Henry says: "I am happy to say that a wooden leg is not a bad bargain. I married Jessie about a month ago; she refused to give up the wooden leg for a cork one, as she said she detested false appearances. She is always at home, except when she goes out with myself; she never flirts with other men; she never dances at a party; she requires but one stocking and boot or shoe, and these serve her a long time, as she does not walk much, and yet she is not unpleasant to walk with; she differs very little from other young women. The only expense of a wooden leg is the breaking of a strap, which is easily repaired, and the supplying a little gutta serena for the end of it, to prevent noise in walking. Balancing profit against loss, a lady with a wooden leg is rather profitable, not to speak of other benefits. I find in Jessie all that enjoyment could desire.—*Family Herald.*

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A good looking husband, eight children, and a happy home. As these rights are easily obtained, we hope the sisterhood will take them into consideration. This will pay better than holding offices or sitting on a jury.

TRUSDELL, JORDAN & BENNETT.
Attorneys at Law

Having completed an accurate abstract of the TITLE, TAX and JUDGMENT RECORDS of Rock County, are prepared to furnish full and reliable information respecting the ownership of Real Estate in said county, and all liens on such estate by Judgment, Mortgage or otherwise.

They will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the negotiation of Loans, payment of Taxes, and the redemption of land from Tax Sales, and generally to all such business as properly belongs to a REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

Business in the courts of this and the adjoining counties will be promptly attended to.
Office—Second Story of Empire Block,
83 Janesville, Wis., May 25th, 1861.

1854. L. J. HIGBY. 1854.
Forwarding, Commission and Produce MERCHANT.
WRE contract to forward Goods or Produce to or from any ports East or West, by responsible lines by Railroad or Canal, will attend to selling grain or other produce at the Railroad Depot here; all which, with my NEW WAREHOUSE at the Depot, and Mammoth Pier, give me advantages more convenient to country merchants than any other house here.
Milwaukee, March 20th, 1851. 30md

BADGER STATE BANK,
MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS.
Particular attention paid to collections.
RIGHT DRAFTS on the principal cities of the Union constantly for sale, and also Drafts on Great Britain, in sums to suit purchasers.
E. L. DIMOCK, Cashier.
September 1st 1853.

Exchange Bank of W. J. Bell & Co., Milwaukee,
J. D. KILLGROVE, Cashier.
Bank of Racine, Racine, WIS.
H. J. ULLMAN, Cashier.
Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac,
A. G. BURLEN, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXPRESS OFFICE,
JANESVILLE, MAY 21, 1859.
A messenger of this company leaves this city tri-weekly, connecting at Chicago with daily lines to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all the principal cities in the United States and Canada. Collections, made at any point on their route; Gold, Silver, Bank Notes and Express matter generally forwarded with despatch, and all business entrusted to them will be forwarded with their accustomed promptness.
Proprietors,
WELLS, BUTTENFELD & CO., LIVINGSTON, PARSON & CO.,
New York. Buffalo.
J. H. WOODEN, Agent.

JANESVILLE CITY BANK,
MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE.
Drafts for Sale on all the principal cities of the Union and Great Britain.
This Bank will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Orders, &c., &c.
For our customers, approved paper discounted to any amount.
Bills, Notes &c., received for collection without charge.—Proceeds remitted immediately, less current rate of exchange.
HENRY B. BUNSTER, Pres't.
J. H. WOODEN, Cashier.

DIED.
In this city, Monday evening, 24th inst. EDGAR WILLIS, son of Charles Stevens, aged four months.

LOST.—A small Pocket Diary, bound in black morocco and gilt. Any person having found the same will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at the office of Sloan and Patten.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after this date a Messenger of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, will leave this city daily for Milwaukee, Madison and intermediate points on the M. & M. Railroad, for the purpose of carrying the Express Bank Notes and Express matter generally. Patrons respectfully solicited.
W. W. HOLDEN, Agent.
Janesville, July 26, 1861. Jy26d.

AN ORDINANCE
To prevent the running at large of dogs, and to authorize the destruction of the same in a summary manner.
The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. That every person residing in the city of Janesville owning or having in his or her possession, any dog or bitch and suffering the same to run at large, shall be subject to a fine of five dollars for every dog, and ten dollars for every bitch, suffered to run at large, unless protected as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Any person paying to the treasurer of the city one dollar for each dog and five dollars for each bitch shall be entitled to a license for such dog or bitch to run at large, to the end of the year in which such license is issued. Provided such person procuring a license shall put upon the neck of such dog or bitch a license engraved thereon in legible letters, and shall carry the city order for granting such license, and provided further that such dog or bitch so licensed, shall be securely muzzled so as to prevent them from biting. Persons complying with the provisions of this section shall not be liable to the penalties named in the first section of this ordinance.

Sec. 3. All dogs or bitches running at large in this city which are not securely muzzled so as to prevent their biting shall be liable to be killed.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the city marshal to enforce rigidly the penalties provided in this ordinance, and it shall also be the duty of the said marshal or of any person under his direction to kill any dog or bitch which he may find running at large, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance. Provided however that any dog or bitch belonging to any person residing out of the city, and being in the city on business, shall not be liable to be killed in the day-time.

J. DODWELL DOE, Mayor.
Passed July 23d, 1861.
Attest: AARON H. FRIEDLAND, Clerk.

BOSTON STORE.
Choice Liquors!
THE Proprietor of the Boston Store
I would inform the public, that he has now on hand the largest and best assortment of liquors ever offered for sale in Rock county, which he will sell at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
At a small profit for Cash.
Those wishing a choice article for medicinal and Family purposes, will find it for their interest to purchase of him.
In his stock may be found the following varieties:
Brandy.
Old, Dupuy & Co., Pale and Dark; Old Martell; Pinet; Castillon & Co., Hennessy; Old London Dock; A. Beignell, Pale and Dark; Pelletou; Rousseau; Old Cherry; Raspberry; Imperial Blackberry.
Wines.
London Dry Port; Burgundy Port; Pure Port Juice; Old Madeira; Sicily; Woodhouse; Florio; Sweet Malaga and Malaga; Old Brown and Pale Sherry.
Champagne.
Heldale; Crown; Eagle; Tiger and Anchor.
Gin.
Triple Fine Apple; Medlar's Swan; Palm Leaf; Old Holland; Schiedam.
Rum.
Old Jamaica; St. Croix; New England.
Whisky.
Old Scotch; Irish; Ohio; Belvidere.
London Porter and Scotch Ale.
A. W. WHELOCK,
Jy22 Main street, opposite the old Stage House.

DISOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HOTT & BROS., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN P. HOTT,
D. U. STROHM,
Janesville, July 10th, 1861. Jy10

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the general Merchandising business at the OLD STAND of HOTT & BROS., under the name of STROHM & BROS., and we will be happy to wait upon the customers and friends of the old concern.
H. U. STROHM,
GEORGE H. BACON.
Janesville, July 10th, 1861. Jy10

5 CARBOYS White Nitric Acid, exclusively for Telegraph use, for sale by
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

4 CARBOYS Aqua Ammonia for sale
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

3 CARBOYS Spts. Nitro Dule., for sale
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

1 CARBOY Muratic Acid, 1 do. Sul-
phuric do., for sale by
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

300 LBS. GUM-SHELLAC, Orange,
for sale by
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

8 BBLs. VARNISHES just received,
and for sale by
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

2 BBLs. JAPAN, 1 do. Damar Var-
nish, 10 do. Alcohol, 5 do. Camphire, 4 do. Burning Fluid, 8 do. Spts. Turpentine, 4 do. Linseed Oil, just received and for sale by
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

1 BALE LIQUORICE, Ball and Root,
for sale by
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS for
sale by
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM—
TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla—for sale by
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

50 BOXES CASTILE SOAP for sale
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

VERMICELLI and MACCARONI for
sale by
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

IRISH MOSS—3 bbls. just received at
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN for DYSPEPSIA
at
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

DR. EVERT'S EXPECTORANT SYRUP, for
coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, and every variety of disease affecting the throat or bronchial tubes, prepared and sold by
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—20
dozen just received at
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

1 CASE PULV. RHEI, 1 CASE BARBERY
BARK Pulv., for sale by
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

PRESTON'S CHOCOLATE, BROMA and
COCOA, a very superior article for summer beverage, for sale by
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

1 BBL JUNIPER BERRIES for sale by
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

INDIA RUBBER TOILETTE COMBS at
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

PATENT MEDICINES of all popular
kinds at
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—A
good assortment from the celebrated manufactory of Houghton, New York, for sale by
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

CAMPBELL & BURNING FLUID,
always on hand fresh and pure, at
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

LAMP OILS.—Pure Solar and Winter
Bleached, for sale by the Gallon or Barrel, by
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

PURE WHITE LEAD IN OIL for
sale by the Ton, or Hundred, or Keg, by
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

SNOW WHITE ZINC, and New Jer-
sey Zinc, a large invoice just received and for sale by
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

LYON'S CATHAIRON—6 gross just
received at
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

SULPHATE QUININE—100 oz. for
sale by
Jy15 FARWELL & BRO.

